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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 278— BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

SALE REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
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Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Nov	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	EVANHA ..	..	8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,080
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @	..	8,043
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,080
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,966
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,812	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,, 1925	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,812	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
26th Nov. ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
26th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
28th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
1st Dec. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co., Ballard Road, Fore. Bombay.

P. O Box 125

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	5th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	510	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Amuri Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	1 Nov.	29 Nov.
Shinno Maru	K. Tsugeno	4897	14 Nov.	25th ,,
Alps Maru	M. Kametak	7790	25 Nov.	11 Dec.
Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	11 Dec.	25 ,,
* Luzon Maru	....	3080	17 Dec.	1st Jan.
Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5751	25 Dec.	5 Jan.

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
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RESULT FOR 1923.
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1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
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INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
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NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital f 80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds f 42,706,052 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Poetianak
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Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore. Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

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IS A
NATIONAL NECESSITY

None can afford to neglect the financial protection provided by insurance. Failure to realise this fact may spell hardship and privations for dependants, inability to secure for children the efficient education which is their birthright, or the total loss of property from any one of innumerable hazards.
LET THE
GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.
FUNDS-EXCEED .. Rs. 12,00,000
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
WANTED AGENTS:—On liberal Commissions and conditional salaries.
Apply to any of the following Chief Agents
(1) S. R. SARDESAI, Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
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(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond) Manager, Head Office, AJMER.

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UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PFAFF
SEWING MACHINES
WELL-KNOWN
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY, (S. INDIA.)

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Mahati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halv.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The genuine public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED Energetic CANVASSERS to canvass work for a large Printing Press. Apply Box No. 200, c/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Hindu COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. S. S. RAU, Charak Pharmacy and Surgery, Ghaswalla Building, Parel.
A R405

WANTED—Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS Apply or see personally with copies of testimonials and lowest salary required, to CHAGGANLAL PITAMBERDAS PAREKH near Kalbuta Khane, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay
A R. 376.

AGENTS, BROKERS, AND CANVASSERS. —Wanted INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all Cities and Towns of India to sell Shares, push on sale of Mahashakti (English) and Bharat Dharma (Hindi) as well as of Books published by Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and liberal Commission. Apply to:—CHIEF OFFICER, Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares.
A 22134

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

A BIG GROUND FLOOR GODOWN in Bank Street Cross Lane, at a reduced rent. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Office 'Phone No. 22102.
C R378

SANTA CRUZ.—On Ghodbunder Road, 5 minutes' from Rly. Station, GROUND-FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge. Rent 125. Apply on the Premises.
C R409

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 4 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CASHIER'S COUNTER and TOP ROLL DESK. Apply to:—DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
N 22133

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

AN UP-TO-DATE BUTTON MANUFACTURING MACHINES of high economy of German make are avilable for sale. For details apply Box No 583 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 368.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

1 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A R272

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS sold, India from 1854, Conventional states from 1884 and Foreign. Communications required. Approval books sent to prominent addresses. HAKIM RAI, Pensioned Post Master, PATIALA.
L R407

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A BUILDING in Princess Street or Kalbadevi. Apply to Messrs. KORA & BHATT 70 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
G R. 395

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Showroom and Offices have been REMOVED to
QUEEN'S MANSIONS,
44, Bastion Road, Fort,
(Behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.)
CLUBWALLA & CO.
R332

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1924-1925.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 20 DAYS' RACING, COMMENCING ON 13TH DECEMBER, 1924.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING, 11 DAYS. BOMBAY RACES 5 DAYS, AND BOMBAY SPRING MEETING, 4 DAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Inclusive of Entertainment Tax.

FOR WHOLE SEASON.

MEMBERS	Rs. 75
NON-MEMBERS	,, 50
LADY	,, 25

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

3. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.

4. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Gentleman	6	0
Lady	3	0
Lawn Tickets	4	8

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Admission	2	0

THIRD ENCLOSURE.

Admission	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subjects to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order
E. F. LANCE,
Asst. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
15th November, 1924.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1924-1925.

LIST OF DATES.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING 1924.
1st Day, Saturday, 13th December, 1924.
2nd Day, Saturday, 20th December, 1924.
3rd Day, Wednesday 24th December, 1924.
4th Day, Saturday, 27th December, 1924.
5th Day, Thursday, 1st January, 1925.
6th Day, Saturday, 3rd January, 1925.
7th Day, Saturday, 10th January 1925.
8th Day, Saturday, 17th January, 1925.
9th Day, Wednesday, 21st January 1925.
10th Day, Saturday, 24th January, 1925.
11th Day, Saturday, 31st January, 1925.

BOMBAY RACES 1925.
1st Day, Saturday, 7th February, 1925.
2nd Day, Wednesday, 11th February, 1925.
3rd Day, Saturday, 14th February, 1925.
4th Day, Wednesday, 18th February, 1925.
5th Day, Saturday 21st February 1925.

BOMBAY SPRING MEETING, 1925.
1st Day, Saturday, 28th February, 1925.
2nd Day, Wednesday, 4th March 1925.
3rd Day, Saturday, 7th March, 1925.
4th Day, Saturday, 14th March, 1925.

C. R. CHAMBERS,
for Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 1st October, 1924.
22109

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between VIRCHAND MOTICHAND and AMULAKH CALLIANJI carrying on business in Perfumery and Medicines, etc., at Bhajipala Street under the style or firm of Amulakh Virchand and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from Aso Vad Amas S. V. 1980, corresponding to English Date 28th October, 1924 so far as concerns the Said Virchand Motichand, who retires from the said firm.

The said Amulakh Callianji alone is now carrying on and will hereafter carry on the said business in the name of Amulakh Virchand and Co. The said Virchand Motichand has from Kartak Sud 1 St. S. V. 1981 no concern whatsoever with the said firm, and the said Amulakh Callianji alone is from the aforesaid date liable for the debts and liabilities of the said firm.

VIRCHAND MOTICHAND.
AMULAKH CALLIANJI.
R408

TO BE LET

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
R342

NOTICE

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE marketing in Western India of lubricating oils and greases, and other products of The Texas Company, U. S. A., now carried on in Bombay by a Branch Office of the Company will, with effect from 1st December, 1924, be transferred to an agency represented by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., of 3, Bank Street, Bombay, whose large forces of competent engineers will ensure the Company's customers present and prospective continuity of efficient and close attention to their lubricating requirements.

It is requested that all orders and communications from 1st December, 1924, be addressed to Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., but all payments for supplies to the end of November, 1924, and communications relative thereto, should be addressed to the undersigned to 31st December, 1924.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Scrub Mansion, Marzban Road,
Bombay, 18th November, 1924.
22097

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ALL-INDIA SALARJUNG FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Will be held at Aligarh commencing from the 25th December, 1924. Entries close on the 15th December, '24. Entrance fee is Rs. 25 only. Only the Accademical and School Clubs are eligible to enter. Full particulars as to the rules and regulations can be had from the

HONY. SECRETARY,
The All-India Salarjung Tournament,
10, S. S. East,
Muslim University, ALIGARH.
22132

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of Diets to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, for one year, commencing from 1-1-1925 will be received by Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on 8th December, 1924. The Diets will be exclusive of Milk.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of diets" They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any information, that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, dated 19th November 1924.
22119

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Maganlal Manekla Daru, L.R.C.P., late of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NANDSUKHGAURI, widow of Dr. Maganlal Manekla Daru, of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Maganlal Manekla Daru. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Petitioners Attorneys.
22135

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

TENDERS WANTED

THE CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, KIRKEE will receive sealed tenders for the following unserviceable stores which may accumulate upto 13th February 1925 the quantity being approximate and liable to fluctuation.

Tents, I.P. Private flies No. 200 Tents I.P. 160 lbs. flies No. 250, Tents I.P. 80 lbs. flies No. 50 and small No. 150, Canvas plain 20, Dhurries approximately 6 x 3 No. 400.

Within ten days from date of acceptance successful tenderers shall pay in advance 25 per cent of the value of above stores to the auctioneers and remove accumulated stores on full payment once every ten days. The advance amount will be adjusted finally. Tenders should be submitted with earnest money of Rs. 500 to reach the Chief Ordance Officer by Noon FRIDAY, 28th Nov. 1924, and marked "Tender for Unserviceable Stores." The earnest money will be returned in the case of unaccepted tenders.

Any further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R399

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE WELL-KNOWN SHRI KRISHNA STORES, LTD., AT THE KALBADEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, SUNDAY, the 30th instant, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, and SATURDAY, the 6th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from the Liquidators of the Shri Krishna Stores, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation), sell by Public Auction at the Laxminivas, 368, Kalbadevi Road, the furniture and the entire stock-in-trade of the Shri Krishna Stores, Ltd., consisting of:—

Woollen coatings and suitings, grey flannels, Milton's blue serges, art silk stripped flannels, cricket flannels, venetians cotton, suncloth, Sholapur and other different makers' check suitings, plain and stripped tussores, Hollands poplins, satin ducks, white ducks, handloom coatings and checks, Surat Vankaner and Joshi silk coatings, fancy shirtings, stripped shirtings, Cambridge shirtings, twill linen shirtings, Italian black and coloured Awing, a big stock of various qualities of khadar white and coloured for coatings, suitings and shirtings, Turkish bath towels, bath gowns for ladies and gents, blankets, carpets Cashmere embroidered table cloths, silk cushions and cushion covers, a big lot of ready-made shirts and collars of different qualities and sizes, sleeping suits, children's woollen suits, khadar coats, khadar caps and cashmere suits, white mulls dhooties, handloom dhooties, gents and lady's waterproofs, Bangalore and zaveri caps, Panama Felt and Elwood hats, for ladies, gents and children, mufflers and ties, a big lot of woollen and cotton banians and stockings and drawers for ladies, gents and children, umbrellas, embroidered sarees, Benares and Dhaku sarees, embroidered blouses and frocks, laces, Deccan sarees, Chhongals and other lady's ware.

A lot of Cutchi turbans.

Also a big lot of well-known Paris makers selected perfumery and toilet requisites, Bat soaps, combs, brushes, etc., etc., a big lot of English and country boots and shoes for ladies, gents & children, chapals, slippers, leather money purses for ladies and gents, leather suit cases and Gladstone bags, handbags, travelling trunks.

Also a nice collection of brass and ivory curios, presentation articles, Paris jewellery, lady's and gents gold wrist watches and chains.

Furniture such as glass and panel sliding door cupboards, silver show cases, jewellery show cases, counters, cupboards, wooden stands, chairs, tables, a Godrej safe, glass and panel partitions, Singer's sewing machines with 2 electric motors, electric table and ceiling fans, fittings and lights, etc., etc.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA & CO.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 6. Ful character reading Rs. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.
R. 372.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
"THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
ELSIE FERGUSSON
in
"SACRED & PROFANE LOVE"

EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CHARLES RAY
in
"A TAILOR-MADE-MAN"

EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MORAN OF THE LADY LITTY"
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The finest Theatre in the East
To-Night 6, 8 and 10.
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
Parts Seven and Eight

The concluding instalments of this remarkable travel film. A pictorial record of more educative value than a world of books. Further thrills experienced by the explorers in their homeward trek Northwards.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Eleven and Twelve
THE DESERT OF DEATH
AND
THE VITAL TEST.

More action. More suspense and plenty of thrills. Ruth and Burton brave further dangers to achieve their cherished desire. Realistic Desert Scenes and a miraculous escape from death at the hand of a poisonous reptile.

PATHE GAZETTE.
NOON WHISTLE
(Stan Laurel Comedy)

Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1 As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax).

Booking open at the Theatre between 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.

MANAPMAN
On Saturday the 29th of November 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).

EKACHA-PYALA
On Sunday the 30th of November 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
MAJESTIC FILM CO'S.
Masterpiece
CHANDAN-MALAYAGIRI
Time and rates as usual.

MADELEINE
presents
SANSONIA
in
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
LAST WEEK—EPISODE IV.

The Happy End of a Convincing Dramatic Story, vibrating with
ROMANCE, ADVENTURE LOVE HATE & REVENGE
together with
An Excellent Two-Reel Comedy
"A TRAY FULL OF TROUBLE"
3 Shows daily: 6-30, 8-15 & 10
and To-morrow WEDNESDAY
For the facility and convenience of our Patrons residing far off Special
5 O'CLOCK SHOW.
First Class Orchestra.
with JAZZ.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINE MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

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COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

Manchester, Nov. 5.

The past week in the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of events which mark the disappearance of several impediments to business, resulting in a situation which augurs well for the future, even if it has not done much to inspire the activity of the moment, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" Last week opened with the calm reception of a Bureau report. This in itself was a significant event, for the market has fallen into the fatal habit of closing down in anticipation of the wide movements which have usually followed most of the fortnightly condition reports issued this season. It is devoutly to be hoped that the new precedent will hold good during the coming week-end, when the November 1 condition report will be published.

Taking events strictly in their chronological order the middle of last week had seen the end of the Dewali festival in India, a three days' celebration of the Hindu New Years which interfered seriously with the placing of orders in Manchester. At the same time, the general election on Wednesday entailed the removal of political distractions, more serious perhaps in other trades than the cotton trade but at the same time exerting an indirect influence on the course of business. The psychological effects of the decisive political settlement are not easily calculable, but in some degree or another they are likely to increase the general trade activity, for the time being at any rate. In a greater measure the trade of the United States has been held up by the Presidential election, which took place yesterday, and strangely enough, the cotton trade of Lancashire is closely bound up in political events across the water for the reason that the result of the election may have a direct influence on the price of cotton for the rest of the season.

In the midst of all these disturbing events the cotton trade has hardly had a chance of getting under way. Conditions are undoubtedly better, but they are still patchy. Prices have been fairly steady for over a week, but there are still a large number of traders, here and abroad, who distrust the permanence of prevailing raw material prices, and still more who anticipate an early weakness in yarn and cloth quotations. Much depends on the vigour of the forthcoming demand. Already the American spinners' working week has been extended to 32 hours without any noticeable concession in yarn prices.

Trade with India has been comparatively quiet this week, in spite of certain activity in the light goods section. China also has placed very few orders, though auctions have been resumed in Shanghai after a gap of nine weeks. The first day's results revealed a rather alarming weakness, but the Thursday auctions were more reassuring, at any rate in the coloured section. Among the other important markets of the week Egypt figures very prominently, and as things are shaping now, it looks as if the present is going to be the best season in Egyptian trade since 1919, if not since 1913. West Africa South America, and the Straits Settlements have also done their share this week, besides holding out promise of more to come.

In American yarn the market continues to struggle for early deliveries without venturning very far with forward commitment. The situation in Egyptian yarn is highly complicated by the scarcity and fantastically high price of Sakellaridis. Trade in the finer counts has been slow and short time has been openly mooted. In the coarser counts, there has been great activity in testing substitutes like Egyptian Uppers Peruvian, Sudanese, and Memphis long staple.

JUTE.

Dundee, Nov. 5.

Nothing but confidence prevails in the market, for the position has not been so satisfactory for a long while. The demand for yarn and cloth shows no indication of ceasing. Hessians, with the possible exception of floorcloth, are most sought for and here the bookings already extend up to the end of June. All prices, with the exception of those for linoleums, which have remained firm, have increased. Sackings have done well, and tarpaulins have been bought by the Plate. The fact that inquiry in bulk persists warrants the assumption that the boom is not at an end. In cloth the demand comes not only from the home market, but from America and Canada and from the Continent.

The activity in spinning and manufacturing has led to a brisker demand for raw material the prices of which have all obviously advanced. It is not unlikely that the jute supply will fall short of the demand. At any rate prices will not sink below the present high level for some time to come.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals' Nov-Dec., £45. 10s.; groups 44; red SCC, actuals, £43. 10s.; daisee 2 and lightnings, £43. 10s.; Tossa 2 £45. 10s.; mixed cuttings, £28. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.50 (4s. 4d.); spools, 6.63 (4s. 5d.); sacking chains, 6.63 (6.5-8d.); hessian chains, 7. Chested hessians: 11 por. 10 1/2 oz. 40in., 5.44 (5 7-16d.); 10 por 10oz. 40in., 5.19 (5 3-16d.); 8 1/2 oz. 40 in., 4.48 (4 23-48d.); 8oz. 40in., 4.25 (4 1/4d.)

COAL.

Cardiff, Nov. 4.

The improving tendency of the steam coal market is slow, and is partial rather than general in its scope. The tone is much more confident and hopes of revival are freely expressed, but this encouragement has been mainly induced through sentimental causes and is not altogether justified by the existing state of business. Inquiries are fair and up to the improved standard of a

(Continued in columu 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B. C. RATES—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 634.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 684.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 674.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 221 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 286 3/4.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.63 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs 88.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.
London—Brussels Frcs 95.10.
London—Rome Liras 107.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market was steady during the day but closed shade quiet.

MONEY.

Call money 2 per cent nominal.
One month deposit 2 per cent.
Three month deposit 4 per cent.
Six month deposit 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Short money easy. Long money steady.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 1/2.
Closing Tone:—Steady little. Eastern demand, not much offering.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
Exchange in:—

Paris	..... 87.30
Warsaw	..... 24.05
Prague	..... 154.25
Belgium	..... 95.73
Athens	..... 261.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 24.

Bank Telegraphic	.. 1/6 1/32
Bank Demand	.. 1/6 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s ..	.. 1/6 11/32
Fcs Demand	.. 636
American Dollars	.. 291
Hongkong Dollars	.. 160
Shanghai	.. 221 1/2
Japan	.. 110 1/4
Singapore	.. 157 1/2

Market Steady.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Bank's selling ready T T 1/6.
Bank's buying ready T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/6.
Bank's buying T T December 1/16.
Bank's selling T T January 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling T T February 1/6.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 15/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 22.

Stockholm	..... 17.26
Christiania	..... 31.23
Amsterdam	..... 11.52
Switzerland	..... 24.01
Belgium	..... 95.20
Athens	 25750

London, Nov. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 8730
Exchange on London in Italy 10680

New York, Nov. 22.

Demand Bills 46362.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 21 1/8.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3 months London discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 3/16 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal. unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 3/8 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 66/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds due 1928 103/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 102/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 102/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust due 1974 73.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1929-49 95.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 420, By. Cotton 540, By. Dyeing 893/12, Century Rs. 420, Cent. India 518/12, Crescent 241/4, Coorla 160, David 500, Eb. Pabaney 355, Fazul 865, Finlay 765, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 413/12 Kohinoor 1185 New Great 415 New City 300 Pearls 563/12 Phoenix 355 Simplex 261/4 Standard 1500 Swadeshi 625 Tata Mill 187/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 183/12 By. Burma 306/4 By. Burma N. I. 66/4 By. Tramway 87/8 By. Steam 85 Bt Burma Petrol 5/10 Bundi Cement 8/12 Katni Ord 60 Katni Defd 160 New India Ins 12 Shivrajpur 46/8 Tata Ord 8/8 Tata Defd 32/8 Tata Hydro 701/4 Scindia 7/2.

London, Nov. 22.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chatered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £45 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 7/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/10.
Sovereigns December Rs. 14/7.
Sovereigns January Rs. 14/5/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/5.

London, Nov. 22.

Bar gold ready £4-19-7.
Silver ready d. 33 1/4.
Silver forward d 33 1/2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady at present but uncertain tendency China bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 24.

Ready:—22-5-6		
Vaida. Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar 22-4-9	22-5-9	22 5-9
Posh 22-5-3	22-6-3	22-6-3
Teji Mandi		
Magsar 0—5—0		
Posh 0—8—6		
Tone—Market Steady.		

SILVER.

Bombay, November 24.

Ready:—75-0-0		
Vaida. Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar 75-2-0	75-1-0	75-1-0
Posh 75-5-0	75-4-0	75-4-0
Teji Mandi		
Magsar 1—4—0		
Posh 2—0—0		
Tone—Market Quiet.		

London, Nov. 22.

'New York Times' reports that Shipment of Gold Bars to England to value of two million Dollars is being prepared in compliance with request from Bankers in London presumably in connection with German Loan.

The newspaper remarks that this is the largest Shipment of Gold since War.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 24.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 2 to 12 points up in New York futures. Early the market eased on some long liquidation but at the close advanced on some trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 6 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Speculative demand for new crop."

As regards the local market so far as we can guide the situation, it appears as though the Japanese have now covered their immediate requirements and unless either Japan or Europe should come into the market again as a buyer, we look for increased hedge selling to bring prices down to a level more in keeping with the size of the crop, and therefore, see no reason to change the views previously expressed by us.

Although a small advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 463 i.e. Re. 1 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 465. Around this level a well-known Indore operator was a free buyer his offerings being absorbed by Bazar operators, and the prices improved to Rs. 468. On selling by Bazar operators and Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 466 1/2 but again improved to Rs. 469 on general buying and closed at Rs. 468. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 467 1/2 and improved to Rs. 469 1/2 on Bazar operators buying and closed steady at Rs. 468 1/2.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 446 and went up to Rs. 449 1/2 on buying by prominent Shroffs. Selling by a Japanese firm caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 447 1/2 and closed at Rs. 448. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 439 and gradually improved to Rs. 442 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying, but again eased to Rs. 439 on general selling and closed at Rs. 440. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 399 and going up to Rs. 400 declined to Rs. 398 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November 24.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	468 1/2
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan. ..	398
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	449
" " ..	March ..	442

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 24.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	490	470
M. G. Oomra No. 4 ..	515	500

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 24.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	468
" " Bengal	Dec.-Jan. ..	399
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	448
" " ..	March ..	441

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

New York Market 22nd Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
23.66	Dec.		23.61	—05
23.86	Jan.	23.75—11	23.88	+02
24.18	Mar.		24.30	+12
24.50	May.		24.60	+10
24.53	Jul.		24.64	+06

New York Spot on 21st Nov. 24.15—05; New Orleans 23.90—35.

New York Spot on 22nd Nov. 24.10—05; New Orleans 23.95 plus 05.

Telegraphic market advices:—Long liquidation absorbed by trade buying. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Expect final ginning figures Texas and Oklahoma 6,000,000."

January highest 23.98 (11.54 a.m.) lowest 23.68 (10.38 a.m.) range .30 points.

Liverpool Market 22nd Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.29	Jan.	13.22—07	13.20—09	13.23	—06
13.36	Mar.	13.27—09	13.25+11	13.29	—07
13.41	May.			13.35	—06
13.35	July.			13.29	—06
12.79	Oct.			12.75	—04
Egyptian					
24.02	Nov.			24.35	+33
22 62	Jan.			22.80	+18

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 400,000.

(2) Small Saturday market.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.—
Total Day's Sales of East Indian —
Total Day's Imports. —
Mid American Spot.— Universal Standard 13.41—quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.65

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

London, Nov. 22.

Total in Sight	7,074,00 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	342,000 Bales
East Indian Reliable Supply	54,000 Bales
American Visible Supply	4,276,000 Bales
Other Visible Supply	175,000 Bales
Total Salps	29,000 Bales

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 24.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	420	..	420
Bombay Cotton	540	..	540
Bombay Dyeing	880-85	892-8	97-8-893-12
Century	420-18-12-20	421-4	22-8-420
Nagpur ex-divi.	518-12-20	520	22-8-518-12
Colaba	160	160	161-4
Crescent	241-4	241-4	241-4
Indore	415-13-12	415	413-12
Kohinoor	1185	..	1186
New Great	416-4-15-17-8	417-8	415
Pearl	571-4-70	570	565
Phoenix	525	..	530
Bharucha	105	..	106
Simplex	260-65	265	261-4
Swan	1012-8	..	1012-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	625-22 8	622-8	625
Pabni	353-12	..	355
Fazal	877-8-80-72-8	873-12	70-863-12
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	187-8	..	187-8
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	373-12	377-8	378-12
Finlay	765	..	765
Gokak ex-divi.	98-12	..	100
Edward Sassoon	183-12	..	183-12
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	..	122-8
Alcock	181-4	..	183-12
Bombay Burma Old ..	302-8	..	306-4
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	87-8	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	61-4	..	65
Bundi Cement	8-12	..	8-12
Central E. Mining	27	..	27
Indian Cement	35	..	35
Tata Steel Ordy	8-8	..	8-8
Tata Steel Defd.	31-14-33-2	31-14	32-8

East Indian Sales.	300 Bales
Total Speculation	—
Total Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	13,000 Bales
East Indian Forwarded	2,100 Bales
East Indian Actual Export	1,500 Bales
East Indian Imports	1,000 Bales
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	273,000 Bales
East Indian Afloat	4,000 Bales
Total Afloat	368,000 Bales
Taking of the world's spinners of the American Cotton	416,000 Bales.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	..... 13.19 .09
Decr.	..... 13.17 —.08
Jan.	..... 13.23 —.06
Feb.	..... 13.26 —.06
Mar.	..... 13.29 —.07
Apl.	..... 13.20 —.07
May	..... 13.35 —.06
June	..... 13.32 —.06
July	..... 13.27 —.08
Aug.	..... 13.11 —.06
Sep.	..... 12.99 —.04
Oct.	..... 12.75 —.04
Nov.	..... 12.63 —.04

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

M. G. Bengal:—	
"Good"	11.95
"Fully Good"	12.35
"Fine"	12.75
No. 1 Oomra:—	
"Good"	12.00
"Fully Good"	12.50
"Fine"	13.00
M. G. Broach:—	
"Good"	12.25
"Fully Good"	12.65
"Fine"	13.05
M. G. Scinde:—	
"Good"	11.85
"Fully Good"	12.25
"Fine"	12.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	..... 24.35 +.33
Decr.	..... 23.50 +.18
Jan.	..... 22.80 +.18
Feb.	..... 22.40 +.18
Mar.	..... 21.85 +.15
Apl.	..... 21.55 +.10
May	..... 21.25 +.10
June	..... 21.00 +.10
July	..... 20.70 +.08
Aug.	..... 20.50 +.08
Sept.	..... 20.30 +.08
Oct.	..... 20.05 +.08
Nov.	..... 18.75 unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 22.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York:—	
Jan.	..... 23.88 plus .02
Mar.	..... 24.30 ,, .10
May	..... 24.60 ,, .10
July	..... 24.64 ,, .06
Spot Cotton at New York	24.10 —.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.95 +.05
Futures at New Orleans:—	
Jan.	..... 24.02 plus .08
Mar.	..... 24.20 ,, .06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 1/8
Silver Foreign mined	68 5/8.

METALS.

London, Nov. 22.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 1/4
Copper Braziers £34 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.
Tin Block 258 3/4

Cwt.

BRASS.

Bombay, November 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Do.	1	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	58 0 0
Do.	2	58 0 0

COPPER

Bombay, November 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 0 0
Copper	1	64 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 0 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kial		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 ..	..	57 8 0
" to 1 ..	..	57 0 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 24

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0 14 9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 0 6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 14 6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 14 6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 14 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 6

(Continued on next page).

(Continued from column 1).

week ago, yet there is no sign of further expansion, still less of prices generally reviving from the low levels currently ruling.

Trade still lags with the Continent, France particularly purchasing in a cautious manner, due to some extent to the recent adverse fluctuation of the exchange. With Italy a moderate business passes. South American demand is a shade better and coaling depots are putting out more inquiry, which may develop.

The only contract business in the past week has been 85,000 tons of Cardiff large for the San Paulo Railways of Brazil at 26s., shipment over 1925, and 25,000 tons of Swansea patent fuel at 24s. 6d. f.o.b. The Admiralty are now in the market for 1925 supplies. No quantity has been named but requirements are expected to be 350,000 tons (as against 1, 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons in pre war days.)

Best Admiralty large offers at 27s.—27s. 6d. for prompt loading and finds business hardly fair. Best drys are well engaged and remain steady at 27s. 6d., with ordinaries meeting show a slow sale at 23s. 6d. 1—24s. 6d. Monmouthshire collieries are not very well situated, and at 24s. 6d. black veins 23s. 6d.—24s. western valleys, and 22s. 6d.—23s 6d. eastern valleys, supplies are readily offered. Smalls are a firm feature, with collieries refusing to sell the best brands unless buyers take a proportion of large. Best steams have risen 1s. on the week, now standing at 16s. 6d., with good bunkers firm at 15s. 6d.—16s. Cargo Stands are slow to move and still offered at 12 s. 6d.—13s 6d. Coke is slow and unchanged at 47s. 6d.—50s. special foundry and 30s furnace grades. Patent fuel is inactive and weak at 25s.—27s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24.

Aufora, Prischich, Genoa.
Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.
Meerkerk, Coer Kemp, Rotterdam.
R I M S Pulinurus, Henderson, Dabhoi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.

Hardanger, Linclat, Genoa.
Margha, Milne, Karachi.
Jalavihar, Park, Moulmein.
Clan Macinnes, Last, Chittagong.

LOADING.

Nov. 24.

Steamer Vitellia for Calcutta.

S S Aufora:—The M Italiana's steamer Aufora, 3890 tons, Captain J Prischich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W Samuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Meerkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Meerkerk, 7839 tons, Captain R Coer Kemp, arrived in harbour yesterday for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Hardanger:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Hardanger, 2885 tons, Captain Linclat, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Co's steamer Margha, 5096 tons, Captain R A Milne, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, November 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
1 City of Genoa 3965 N.F. N F K N & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels, Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Attia 2873, Antwerp, 22/11, L Edwards.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'eni 10/11, K M & Co.
5 Sicilia 4172 Japan, 9/12 M M & Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
11 California 10127 L'pool. 29-11 Graham & Co.
12 Manela, 5041, Antwerp, 28/11, M M & Co.
14 Pilsna 4648 Trieste, 1/12 L Triestino.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha
16 Kurmark, 3177, Dunkirk, N.F. T M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.
16 Karoa 3607 E. Africa, N.F., M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Aufora, 3390, Genoa, 2/12, L Triestino.
4 Varela 1922 Basra 21/11 M M & Co.
5 Moritska Maru, Kobe, 20-11-24 N Y Kaisha.
6 Newby Hall, 2840, Antwerp, N.F., K M and Co.
7 Hardanger, 1526 Genoa, 1/12, Graham Trading Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF 28/11 S S & Co.
14 Bandra 1877, Basra 26/11 M M & Co.
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 3/12, M M and Co.
15 Mavi 2157 Jeddah, N F T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. H S Shushtary and Co.
C & E Shinono Maru, 3595 Kdn 25/11 O Kaisha.
F Jalavijaya 2297 R'goon 21/11 S S N Co.
Jalavijarpa, 2297, Rangoon, 17/11, S S N Co
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F, M M and Co.
D & E Gandara 3190 Rangoon NF. M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argenfels due about 26th November, Agent L Edwards.
Crusafels due about 4th December, Agent L Edwards.
Hohenfels due about 9th December, Agent L Edwards.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vingtra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 22th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.
Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S S California for Liverpool:—250 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwts crushed myrabollams, 2002 cwts myrabollams, P Madhradas and Co Ltd; 16 bales wool, J Kanjee; 150 bales wool, G Jethanand; 9 bales wool, S Ramchander; 203 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 33 bales wool, C Ghaneshamdas; 66 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 200 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S California for Philadelphia:—29 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S California for Manchester:—4 cases cotton yarn, Felber Jucker and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—100 cwts cashew nuts, R Purshottam; 2000 cwts groundnuts, 2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 5 cases silk and cotton piece-goods, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 265 bales cotton fly oily, Khimjee Visram and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—153 cwts linseed oil cake, Bhasker H Lele.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—38 bales Mahb skins tanned, Allen Bros and Co Ltd; 75 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 3 cases cotton prints, 5 bundles woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 25 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Son.

S S Pilsna for Constantinople:—100 bales cotton P sheeting, R Shantilal and Co.

S S Pilna for Trieste:—125 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 30 cwts almond seed, N Muljee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—330 bales cotton, Ital-India Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Aufora for Genoa:—1000 cwts rape seed, 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 tons iron rail pieces, 300 tons iron scrap, H K M Jaitha and Sons; 220 bales cotton, Ital-India Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Aufora for Naples:—6000 cwts rape seed, 500 cwts castor seed, 13700 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Marija Petronovie for Antwerp:—40 cwts cashewnuts, Amin and Sons.

S S Manila for Antwerp:—715 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Manila for London:—37½ cwts fishmaws, B Dhanjee and Co; 60 bales senna leaves, S D Bassan.

S S Manila for Constantinople:—3 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 601 cwts rice, S A Misree.

S S Manila for Dunkirk:—100 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Newby Hall for Antwerp:—165 cwts gum kadaya, P Kooverjee and Co; 99 cwts gum kadaya, S Khetsey and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Christiania:—8 cases cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg:—157 cwts gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co; 27½ cwts cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co; 5 tons lactic casein, The Midland Dairy Farm; 33 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 224 bales cotton waste oily, 6090 cwts groundnuts, 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales hemp, T Dawoodboy and Co; 20 cwts cashewnuts, H A Karim Ranji; 200 cwts mustard seed, R Behram and Bros.

S S Wardenfels for Bremen:—1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Hardanger for Genoa:—3 cwts old scrap iron, G N Kasam.

S S Shinno Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 450 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 74 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 66 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 34 bales cotton, Ali Bros.

S S Shinno Maru for Nagoya:—258 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 300 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 24.

SS Reichenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—100 cases sparklers, 125 cases matches, 38 cases wire netting, 100 cases nails, 25 cases safety fuse, 14 cases woollens, 100 cases iron ware, 200 cases brass circle, 475 cases yellow metal circles, 44 cases yellow metal sheets, 500 bundles yellow metal sheets, 50 bundles 50 cases brass sheets, 854 cases hollow glass, 1287 cases beer, 300 cases school slates, 35 cases enamelled ware, 2150 cases spirits, 70 cases wine, 40 cases chemical products, 21 cases trimmings, 250 cases liquors, 30 cases earthenware, 448 cases 40 casks aniline colour, 200 casks mercury oil, 350 casks white oil, 100 casks 100 bags hyposulphite of soda, 40 bags iron washers, 278 bags bolts and nuts, 300 bags 333 D/bags broken tiles, 40 D/bags salt, 708 D/bags Epsom salt, 24 cases 162 bales cottons, 75 bales waste blankets, 6023 bales 75 cases paper, 60 cases 62 drums dying materials, 20 drums caustic potash, 80 drums magnesium chloride, 80 cases 135 bags rivets, 318 pieces steel plates, 2866 pieces mild steel plates, 29 pieces 75 bundles gas tubes, 37 bundles iron tubes, 25 bundles hurricane lanterns, 63 bundles hurricane lamps, 312 packages hurricane lamps, 428 packages cloves, 100 kegs alum of potash lump, 200 barrels borax, 28 barrels salammoniac.

From Bremen:—202 pieces 447 packages steel plates, 50 packages 900 coils 708 reels 250 bundles wire, 320 bundles steel rods, 34 bundles iron tubes, 4608 bundles steel sheets, 593 bundles steel bars, 400 bundles copper sheets, 132 pieces galvanized sheets, 738 bags bolts and nuts, 179 bales paper, 520 crates 100 mats 97 cases empty bottles, 41 cases padlocks, 2182 cases wire nails, 423 cases beer, 208 cases aluminium circles, 48 cases galvanized staples, 250 casks cement.

From Antwerp:—363 bundles galvanized tubes, 271 pieces galvanized tubes, 11605 pieces steel bars, 2962 bundles steel bars, 7727 bundles mild steel rods, 906 bundles mild steel sheets, 851 bundles steel hoops, 55 bundles steel plates, 562 bundles rails, 524 bundles fish plates, 352 bundles pipes, 335 bundles steel angles, 1012 pieces steel angels, 605 pieces steel tees, 394 pieces steel joists, 385 pieces zinc plates, 53 packages 12 casks zinc sheets, 45 casks 117 kegs 293 cases 20 drums dyes dry, 4 drums 50 cases carbonate of ammonia, 104 cases tiles, 40 cases nails, 200 cases milk, 160 L/bags maize pearl starch, 27 barrels champagne, 16 barrels 147 cases 154 casks aniline colours, 483 casks 169 cases 47 cans 19 drums dying materials, 821 kegs dyes paste, 100 casks alum of potash lump, 125 kegs borax, 225 kegs red lead, 557 bags bolts and nuts 25 coils 793 reels wire, 98 cases brass wire, 72 cases chocolate, 30 cases tacks, 50 cases washing blue, 2937 cases window glass, 26 cases shoe cream, 4600 cases vegetable oil, 120 cases rivets, 20 cases confectionery, 21 bales cotton blankets, 0 cases candles.

S S Dramore Castle from Durban, Agents Graham Trading Co Ltd:—6256 tons coal.

S S Sirsa from Karachi, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—1244 drums petrol.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Japan	..	..	..No. 40—1	1	8	0
"	..	..	..No. 42—2	1	9	6
"	..	..	..No 20	1	1	6
"	..	..	..No 32	1	6	0

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 22.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 Cargo J/F sellers 62/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo J/F sellers 63/9.

Tone:—Firmer.

Australian J/F sellers 64.

Choice White Karachi N/D Value 62/6

Soft Red Karachi N/D Value 61/6

Tone:—Quiet.

Cargoes Paid Australian J/F 64 5/8

Norway Mar. 63/9. Mediterranean Wheat afloat 2,900,000 quarters.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 24
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 14 0	12 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 5 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 9 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0	23 13 0
Teelseed White 85-15	0 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	0 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	15 6 0
Teelseed, Black	0 0 0	14 9 0
Poppyseed, White	0 0 0	14 12 0
Mowrasced	0 0 0	9 4 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	16 10 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 8 0	

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N./D. Sellers £24 1/4

Tone:—Fully steady, nothing doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months Decr. Sellers 45.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers etc., Jan/Apl. Sellers. Paid 44 5/8.

Linseed afloat 52,000 tons.

London, Nov. 22.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine N./D. Sellers 22 1/8.

Castorseed Bombay N/D £29 1/2

Cottonseed Bombay N./D. £11 1/8. Quoted—slow.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 22.

Ferozepore Real Bold N./D. £23 5/8

Quoted-Toria N. D. Sellers £24 1/8.

Brown Cawnpore N./D. quoted £22 1/8.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Tending easier.

London, Nov. 22.

Business was done to-day in Toria Rapeseed shipment to Rotterdam at 24/- afloat.

Australian Wheat at 63 3/4 March shipment to Mediterranean.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 22.

Karachi Barley Nov./Decr. Sellers 42/6, Re-sellers 41/6.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Decr/Jan. 17 1/2.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 1/8

Tone:—Weak, closing steadier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

Ready prices are a shade easier by about two annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing levels. Forward prices are unchanged around Saturday's prevailing levels except that Nov/Dec shipment (Java) prices register a rise of 2d. and Jan/Feb/March shipment prices a drop of a pence in Saturday's quotations. Purchase enquiries continue on a fairly moderate scale, to-day's clearance amounting to 4700 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 19/3 per cwt.

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 20 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet:—

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—Decr. Sellers 21/9

Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/9

Jun/July Sellers 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—J/M. Sellers 21/11.

22nd Cuban Sugar Feb/Mar. 15/3.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 22nd November, 1924.

Cotton	7065 Bales
Wheat	12859 Cwts.
Linseed	9409 "
Rapeseed etc.	1981 "
Bingellyseed	9222 "
Poppyseed	378 "
Groundnuts	3854 "
Castorseed	313 "
Rice	2654 "
Myrabollams	905 "
Cottonseed	9789 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	1919 "
Juwar	447 "
Masur	98 "
Barley	702 "
Bajri	3458 "
Coal	1396 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 24th November 1924.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone and Century	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 7 0
Century per lb.	1 6 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
David per lb.	1 5 0
Tata per lb.	1 5 6
Sundari Braud per lb.	1 4 9
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 10 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 8 0
Hindustan per piece	6 13 0
Bleached Check—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 9 0
Bombay United per piece	7 8 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 3 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 0 0
Hindustani	11 13 0

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

Simla, Nov. 24.

Rainfal has been local in Burma, East Hyderabad, Madras Deccan with few falls in the South Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts:—Toungoo two inches; Mandalay one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 23.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.898 inches.

Temperature of Air	80.3 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8 "
Dew Point	70.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	73% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4 "
Minimum	74.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	101 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY,

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
M.	24	8	44	26	11	24	2	52	19	5
		21	52	27	11		15	17	16	3
Tu.	25	9	34	27	6	25	3	44	18	9
		22	32	29	2		15	89	15	1
W.	26	10	24	28	1	26	4	36	18	2
		23	18	30	2		16	41	14	3
Th.	27	11	10	28	6	27	5	22	17	9
		...		...			17	23	13	8
F.	28	0	3	30	8	28	6	0	17	7
		11	55	28	5		18	7	18	7
Sat.	29	14	58	26	5	29	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	30	1	36	30	9	30	7	50	17	11
		13	36	27	6		19	37	16	1

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, November 25).

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3137-24—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji, vs Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

485 -24—Wadia G and Co., vs. Sadi Alimehomed and Co., Damoder Shrinivas Barve, Vachha and Co.

5208-23—Surveyor and Co., vs. Kharas Bros. and Co, Abdul Karim Tarmahomed Shah and Co.

190 -24—Ardeshir H D and Co., vs. Lakhmichand Khetsey, Gampat Abaji Tate and another Thathe and Co.

1683-23—Paralkar and M. vs. Girjabai, Ramchandra Babaji Tande and anor, Thatbe and Co., Manilal and K.

2078-23—Thatte and Co. vs. Ramchandra Babaji Tavde, Girjabai, Paralker and M. Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3643-24—Mulji Th and Co, Maneckbai, Merwanji Burjorji Umrigar, Matubhai J and M.

2862-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal G Singhani, Runichand Chagmal.

3112-24—Dabholker and J. Shemtaram Janardhan Kalpar and another, Ismail Mahomed.

3233-24—Jehangir and S, Tyaballi Mahomedali and another, Damoder Anandji and another, Madhavji and Co.

3256-24—Chitnis K and M, Dawoodbhay Alibhai and another, Ismailji Hasanalli and others.

2649-24—Chitnis K and M. Erachshaw Jamsedji Hakim v Kabubai Morarji Gocouldas.

3299-24—Mulji T and Co, Kashibai v Balkrishna Vasudeo and ors.

3723-24—Motichand and D, The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd v Shavakshaw Dinshaw Davar, Vachha and Co.

3579-24—Dastur and Co, Riya Dhanrajgirji Narsigirji v N G Warde, H L Shaw.

LONG CAUSES.

5074-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Kaikhasru Byramji Mehta v Ismail Kassum Khan, Mirza and Mirza.

726-20—Daphtary F and D, Dongersy Ramji and Co v Zahra Begum.

1308-20—Payne and Co, S Nakamura Seishichirs v Dharsi Navji and Co, Daphtary F and D.

1413-20—Hiralal and Co, Mohanlal Narotamdas v Govindlal Maganlal and ors, Amin and D, Khandwalla and Chh.

1419-18—Captain and V, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Manecklal Mansukhlal Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

161-20—Captain and V, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Manecklal Mansukhlal Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

584-23—Dallas and Co, Janji Hormusham Peshotam Jamash, vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and another, Payne and Co, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1850-23—Mulji Th and Co., vs. Kasturbai, Goswami Shri 108 Dwar Keshalji Valabhlalji Maharaj, Dallas and Co.

1467-24—Mulla and M, Stewards and Lloyds Ltd, vs Mathuradas Bhauji, M B Chothia and Co.

1835-24—Bhaishanker K and G, The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd, vs M Chunnilal and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, vs Pranshanker Narbheshanker Ghelabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

1321-24—Rele and Co, Nirabai, vs Gajanan Bhimrao Kalseker, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2133-24—Mohile P and P, Ratilal Tribhowandas Thakar, vs Manilal Magatlal and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.

2754-24—Thakoredas and Co, Kashinath Ramji Nagweker, vs Balkrishna Mahadeo Warakar and others, Smetham D and L.

2896-24—Ferreira and V H Raghuram and Co, vs Anandrao B Pakhade, Judah and S.

1934-19—Madhavji and Co, Kakubhai alias Bhimji Purshotam, vs Hargowan Kanji and another, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G, Mehta and Co.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhavji Kulchand, vs Naraudas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

S-C-Ct-1321-19548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Umamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhavji and Co.

2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhauji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Matthraji and Co.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.

1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

2468-19—Edgelow G W and Co, M A Karanjawalla, vs Moreshwar H Jutker and others, Shamrao M and H, Amin and D.

839-19—Captain and V, Bruch and Co, vs Goverdhandas Anuluck and others, N C Dalal and Co.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Hiraji Morarji, vs Wajit Khimji and Co, Sunderdas and Co.

467-22—Payne and Co, Alimahomed Sale Mahomed, vs Kashinath D Khote and others, Daphtary F and D.

229-16—Daphtary F and D, Mathuradas Dosa, vs Jairam Dayal Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Madhowji and Co.

1371-16—Daphtary F and D, Goverdhandas Keshawji, vs Champsy Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Madhawji and Co.

1372-16—Daphtary F and D, Goverdhandas Keshawji, vs Champsy Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and another, vs Saomchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

1960-19—Sunderdas and Co, Naribai, vs Keshauji Kanji, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

5162-23—J. P. Wallace and Co., vs. Kakhusru Rustomji Wallace, The Bombay Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.

4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai, vs Shetikant Chabildas, vs Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vassanji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3260-24—Purnanand C and J Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Seth Gadmalji Shrimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2650-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxmanarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.

1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.

3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co, Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Ramlinsis and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Ragaubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Ameray, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D.

2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand C, and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-23—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2241-24—Vachha and Co, Heruchand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Raja and another, vs Bulakbidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4881-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Pardamsey, vs Damodia Maneanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvava N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v V

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Unveiling of the Memorial Tablet of the late Dr. J. A. Turner, by His Excellency the Governor, Sanitary Institute, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 26.

Institution of Engineers (India) Meeting at the Seamen's Institute, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, November 27.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-45 a.m.

FRIDAY, November 28.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 29.

The s. s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 11-30 a.m.

Manapman by Gandharva Natak Mandli, at New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 30.

"Ekach-pyala" by Gandharva Natak Mandli, New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Japan, China and Singapore by s/s Shinnoh Maru will close at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from London of 13th instant left Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with Mails from London of 20th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd November 1924 to 6 a.m. of 24th November 1924.

Small-pox attacks nil deaths nil. Cholera attacks nil deaths nil; Plague attacks 1 deaths 1; Influenza attacks nil deaths nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 89; Total Mortality this day last year, 91.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHADS

Swami Yatiswaranandaa the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a discourse on Upanishads at Saraswati Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi on Wednesday the 26th Nov. The class is open to the public

LOK. TILAK'S BUST

The Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, has purchased one life size bust of Lok. Tilak in bronze prepared by the well-known Bombay sculptor Prof. B. V. Talim for the Lok. Tilak Talao. The likeness is remarkable.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION (LADIES BRANCH)

A lecture on "George Bernard Shaw" will be delivered by Dr. A. N. Meldrum at the residence of Mrs. D. Sirur, Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE ASSAGAO UNION.

The Social Gathering of Assagauenses under the auspices of the Assagao Union will be held on Sunday the 4th of January next the day of the feast of the patroness N. S. de Bona Parto, at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul, from 6-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. The Dr. Gilasio Dalgado Prize of Rs. 50 awarded to Mr. Francis Pinto of Karachi and a consolation prize offered by the Managing Committee of the Union to Mr. Ignatius Fonseca will be giben away on this occasion.

RECOVERIES OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following notification by the Accountant General, Bombay, has been issued in a Bombay Government Gazette, extraordinary (24):—

"In continuation of this office Notification No. G. 43-2-6748 dated 21st October 1924, it is notified that recoveries of contributions to the I.C.S. and I.M.S. Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds during the month of December 1924 should be made at (1s. 6d.) one shilling and six pence to the rupee. This rate also applies to the payments of leave salaries, pensions and annuities fixed in sterling. No exchange compensation allowance is admissible during the period."

MOTHER AND INFANT WELFARE CLASSES.

The Catholic Women's Social Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation are organising classes on Mother and Infant Welfare in various localities. The scheme is to put a medical man or woman in charge of these classes, who will deal with such subjects as Anatomy and Physiology, Care of the Expectant Mother, Care of the Infant, Infant Feeding Minor Ailments of Children etc. A booklet is being prepared dealing with this subjects in popular language which will serve as a good source of reference, specially to those who have attended these classes. A beginning has been made at Parel. The classes are conducted every Thursday between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. by Capt. Ignatius Fonseca L.M. and S. at the Holy Cross Church School Lower Parel. Those desirous to join will please apply to the doctor.

FIRST-AID EXAMINATION

An examination of the First-Aid Class organised by Mr. Samuel Judah under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School, Byculla, and conducted by Capt. Jacob Ezekiel, was held on the 16th inst. by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker. The following candidates are declared successful:—

Certificate:—1. Elias J. David; 2. E. A. Reuben; 3. M. A. Shalome; 4. R. A. Ezekiel.

Voucher:—1. Y. J. Remi; 2. Aaron A. Shirkolker; 3. J. I. Judah; 4. Moses David; 5. Mishael; 6. E. S. Joseph; 7. J. J. David

Medallion:—1. S. D. Ezekiel; 2. E. D. Kolet; 3. B B Benjamin 4. A. S. Nathan.

2nd Label:—1. J. Ezekiel; 2. M. Joseph; 3. Solomon Judah.

4th Label:—1. Samuel Judah.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY.

QUESTION OF MEMORIAL

A preliminary meeting to discuss and settle the programme of a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be convened by the Sheriff for giving expression to the feelings of regret of the citizens of Bombay on the death of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. and to raise a fitting memorial will be held at the Municipal Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A CASE COMPOUNDED,

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday Inspector Holmes charged (1) David Nicholson (2) David Arnold (3) Alfred Zogodoil and (4) Joan Morton with robbery and acetment in respect of a hack victoria. Mr. Vaz, pleader, who appeared for the accused requested the court to alter the charge to mischief and voluntary causing hurt as the intention of the accused was not dishonest.

The evidence showed that on Saturday last the accused engaged hack victoria No. 1075 from Alexandra Dock No. 6 shed and asked him to drive towards shed no 13. On the way they took off the reins from the driver's hand and began to drive. The driver having protested he was thrown down. While driving the accused dashed the victoria in the dock against a pillar which was considerably damaged.

The accused having paid Rs. 150 to the owner of the victoria as compensation, the case was compounded.

ONE MONTH R. I. FOR IMPORTING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE

In the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Abdul Hamid Khan, a Pathan, with importing opium without a license.

The evidence showed that on receipt of certain information a watch was kept on Saturday last at Victoria Terminus. At 9 a.m. when the Delhi Express arrived the accused was arrested. On a search being made 8 pound and 30 tolas of opium was found concealed in his waist coat valued at Rs. 568 The accused had a third class ticket from Khandwa. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

6 MONTHS' R I. FOR CHEATING

In the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, K. M. Patel, a Hindu was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 2000.

The accused advertised in October 1923 to employ in his press any one who would deposit Rs. 2,000. One Himatlal Joshi deposited Rs. 2,000 with the accused and he was sent to Nagpur. For four months Joshi was not paid nor the press was opened by the complainant. He then learnt that the accused was convicted for similar offence before and informed the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

Chhaganlal Krishnaram a Hindu sweetmeet seller residing at De Lisle Road was making sweets in his shop keeping a pot of milk in the other room boiling on a shigree on Sunday afternoon. Suddenly he heard cries of his son Manilal aged 10 years and on going to him he found the milk pot tilted and the boiling milk over the body Manilal told his father that he was going to a seat near the shigree when he accidentally struck the milk pot which tilted and the boiling milk fell on him. He applied lime water and sweet oil and removed the boy to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

On Sunday night, an altercation between a maternal uncle and his nephew arose over a bedding in which it is alleged the nephew gave a blow in the uncle to which he succumbed in ten minutes. It appears Nala Harkha of Surti Galia aged 35 years was working as a domestic servant to Mr. Pestonji Edulji Patel, a Parsee gentleman residing in Bazargate Street. His nephew Sukla was also sleeping in a passage of the same building on Sunday night a dispute arose over a bedding in which both Sukla and Nala came from words to blows and Sukla gave a blow on the abdomen of Nala to which he succumbed in ten minutes. Police being informed Sukla was arrested.

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Sunday morning one Moulabux Ilahibux went to the Nagpada police station and informed the police that his wife Begumsab aged about 45 years residing in a house at 11 Kamatipura Lane had committed suicide by hanging herself and required a permit. Before going to the police station he had called some members of his "jamat" to bury her but they refused to comply with his request as there were some marks round her neck and they suspected foul play. The police on enquiries arrested Maulabux, the husband of the deceased on suspicion and removed the body to the morgue for inquest.

On Monday morning, Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest. Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made the post-mortem examination said death was due to asphyxiation by hanging. The evidence from a strictly medical standpoint on the appearance of the neck and the marks would be consistent with either homicide or suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

STOLEN BUNDLES OF SILK RECOVERED

At about 5-30 p.m. on Sunday while a patrol consisting of police constables Nos. 576/B, 2486/B and 2502/B was proceeding along Abdul Rehman Street they heard an alarm of "chore chore" raised by Pathan watchmen. On proceeding to the spot the constables were told by the Pathan watchmen that they had found two bundles of silk cloth lying in Sweeper's lane off Shamset Street. As P C. No. Le 576/B was questioning the Pathans he happened to see a Mahomedan aged about 20 years coming out of the Sweeper's lane. The constable at once stopped him and searched him, but nothing suspicious was found on his person. The constables then took charge of the property took the Mahomedan into custody and reported the matter to the station house officer at the Princess Street Police Station. In the course of enquiries it was found that an entrance was effected by boring a hole in the wall behind a shop of one Honsraj Dwarkadas situated at Shamset Street. Hansraj has now indentified the bundle of cloth as the part of the stolen goods which had been removed from his shop on the night of the 23rd instant. On examining the shop Hansraj discovered that in all silk cloth of different patterns and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1633-10-0 had been stolen away from his shop. The bundles of cloth which has now been recovered are collectively valued at Rs. 1236

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A PATHAN

On Sunday at about 5-30 p.m. one Ramchandra Gangaram (22) was found lying in a Semi conscious state on the road metalling at the foot of the new Matunga bridge off Vincent Road. He had a compound fracture of the lower jaw and some teeth were missing. He had six other wounds on the head all of which were septic and also septic wounds on the left hand. Ramchandra stated that he was employed by one Imamsab who owned an engineering shop at Bandra. Previous to that he was employed by one Nawabkhan a Pathan living at Poona. He also stated that Nawabkhan had assaulted him the previous day with a loaded stick. Ramchandra was removed to J. J. Hospital when he is lying in a precarious condition and is unable to make an intelligible statement. The police are making enquiries.

HIGH COURT.

5TH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HUSBAND GETS 5 YEARS FOR MURDERING WIFE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Special Jury.)

Emperor

vs

Nana Tatia.

The accused was charged under Sec. 302 with having committed the murder of his wife Renukabai on 8th August, 1924, and under Sec. 309 for an attempt to commit suicide by stabbing himself with a knife.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Coyajee appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. Nadkarni appeared for the defence.

The deceased Renukabai was living with her husband, the accused at the Bombay Port Trust Chawl at Worli. On 8th August the accused did not go out to his work. At about 10-30 or 11 a.m. a cry of a child was heard proceeding from the direction of the accused's room. Thereafter some persons came up there and found Renukabai lying in a pool of blood. Her throat was cut and she was unconscious.

The accused had inflicted a wound upon himself in his abdomen and was prevented from doing further injury to himself by some of the witnesses.

The Police were sent for and both the deceased and the accused were taken to the J. J. Hospital. The deceased expired soon thereafter.

The defence of the accused was that during the time he used to go for work, his wife used to remain at home. One Sharavan used to work with him. One afternoon he came to his room for lunch Sharavan also came there for lunch. The accused concealed himself behind a post. Sharavan pretended to take lunch. From the window the accused saw Sharavan having intercourse with his wife. He, however, put up with this incident and did not mind it. In the evening he told his wife that she was caught redhanded as he himself saw her having intercourse with Sharavan. The accused felt annoyed and sent his wife away to her father's house. After one month she returned to his room. He told her that if she committed adultery again he would cut her throat. On the day of the murder the accused did not go to work. He went out to purchase opium and on his return he found Sharavan in his wife's room having intercourse with her. He was greatly provoked. So he took out a knife and inflicted several injuries to his wife. He himself wanted to put an end to his life but he was prevented from doing so by one of the witnesses.

After hearing the case the jury unanimously brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordshihn sentenced the accused to suffer five years rigorous imprisonment.

6 YEARS' R. I. FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Emperor

vs

Gazekhan Nazirsha.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kincaid and a common jury).

The accused was charged under Sect. 308 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code with having attempted to commit culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon.

Mr. F. N. Daruwala, Bar-at-Law appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that on the 27th of July 1924, the complainant Mahomedally was driving his cart from Parel Tank Road towards a quarry near by when the accused came up to the cart and told not to proceed any further towards the quarry.

On the complainant persisting, the accused abused the complainant dragged him down from the cart and hit him with a stone on the forehead and back. The complainant succeeded in getting up but the accused immediately took out a penknife from his pocket, thrust it in the complainant's abdomen and ran away. The Police were called and the complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was confined for 5 weeks. On the same day the accused was arrested.

The defence of the accused denied all knowledge and pleaded innocence.

After hearing the evidence the jury unanimously brought a verdict of guilty on both the charges.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

1 YEAR'S R I. FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Emperor.

vs.

Mahadeo Dewji.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kincaid and common jury.)

The accused was charged under Sec. 326 of the Indian Penal Code with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to one Baboo Laxman by means of an iron pipe or a bamboo stick.

Mr. Saher appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Ambedkar appeared for the defence.

The prosecution case was that one Baboo Luxman, a workman in the docks, was living with his mother on the ground floor of a chawl at Dhuisle Road. On 21st September, 1924 at about 7 p.m. one Rukhmabai of the same chawl came to Baboo and demanded Rs. 10 which she had lent to him. Baboo asked her to wait for a few days but Rukhmabai began to abuse him and his mother whereupon Baboo gave her a slap on the face. Rukhmabai raising an alarm, the accused, her son, came up with an iron pipe and struck Baboo 3 or 4 times on his leg arm and back whereupon Baboo fell down. The accused then ran away. The police were sent for and Baboo was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died after 2 or 3 days.

The House Surgeon of the J. J. hospital deposed that the death resulted because wounds became sceptic.

The defence denied having possessed or hit with an iron pipe or stick. Defence stated that when his mother cried out he went down and them tried to protect his mother. Baboo rushed upon him and threw him down and sat on his chest. A small crowd gathered there and one of the friends of Baboo mistaking Baboo for accused caught hold of Baboo and threw him away into the gutter. The accused thus being liberated ran back to his own room. He did not know who struck Baboo and he was innocent.

After hearing the case the jury brought a verdict of guilty by 7 to 2.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

THIRD CONVOCATION.

The next convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith will probably take place in the second week of January 1925. Candidates for degree are required to send in their applications before the 15th December 1924 to the Registrar, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

NEW STAGE IN POLITICS

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONFERENCE

SWARAJISTS ON "PRESENT SITUATION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, Messrs. Satyamurti and C. R. Reddy of Madras and Mr. Goswami, M.L.A. of Calcutta, addressed a large gathering in Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday evening on "The Present Political Situation", Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

UNITY—NOT UNIFORMITY.

Mr. Goswami, who was the first speaker, referring to the Bengal Ordinance, said it was one of the many symptoms of a diseased Government. It was an outrage upon decent and honourable men It had taken away from Bengal most honourable men like Mr. S. C. Bose, the Executive Officer of Calcutta Municipality, who had completely organized that institution within the last few months. They should not protest against the Bengal Ordinance only, but against the whole Government, for it was a diseased Government and it should be destroyed. On Sunday, Mahatma Gandhi for the first time after his release from jail reaffirmed the adjectives which he had used against the Government before and denounced the repressive policy, and said it was the duty of the people of India to unite themselves and thus put an end to that system of Government which was responsible for encroaching on the liberty of her subjects. In that Conference no unanimity was reached and no unanimity was expected, but the historic city of Bombay gave one common platform to all parties so that they might appraise each other or their views. What they wanted was unity and not uniformity. He did not believe in a scheme outlined and prepared by a handful of people and submitted in the name of the nation before the British Parliament.

UNITY—SUPREME NEED.

Mr. Satyamurti then said none of the leaders who came to Bombay was optimistic regarding unity and personally he did not believe that unity could be achieved in the Congress by *mantram* of Swaraj or by drafting a constitution. If a substantial fee was given to Sir John Simon, K.C., or to Prof. Keith of Edinburgh University they could draft better constitution for India than any one in this country. What was wanted was not a constitution but unity and political action. He did not understand the term "Moderates", but he thought it was equivalent to Conservatives in English political parlance. They all remembered that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith, now Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, were Conservatives and also as to how they organized the Ulster volunteers to fight with the Government. He asked, if the Moderates in India could do this? There was no room in India for any politician, who did not think for the people and people alone. He disliked that type of politician who talked with one eye to the people and the other eye to the Government House and get praise afterwards from the Anglo-Indian newspapers for his sobriety and sanity. India wanted unity at first and then challenge Lord Birkenhead and tell him that without giving Swaraj to India he could not govern it. He (speaker) was not a revolutionist, but he asked the British Government by what moral rights they rule India? He did not think God created 300 million people so that for ever and ever they might be ruled by the British Government.

GOVERNMENT ISOLATED.

Referring to the Bengal Ordinance, Mr. Satyamurti said Lord Reading had appealed to the people of India to support him, but in the whole of India there was not one single Liberal, Moderate or Swarajist except Mrs. Besant who would accord his support to this repressive Ordinance. If the Government had a strong case, Lord Reading should have put it before the Legislative Assembly and Lord Lytton before the Legislative Council, but they could not do so for they depended upon the infamous police spies, who would produce such evidence that they could not hang even a dead dog. This repressive policy, Mr. Satyamurti said, would interfere with constitutional political activity. Already, he said, three members of the Bengal Legislative Council had been arrested so that they could not attend the Council meetings and the Governor could not declare their seats vacant. This, he submitted, was highly unconstitutional.

RULE BY FORCE.

In promulgating the Bengal Ordinance, the Government referred to anarchical movement, but, he said, Government had not discovered one single bomb or incriminative document so far. The Government were in a wild goose chase in order to stranguiate the Swarajists' movement. Instead of promulgating such Ordinance, the Government should say that they had conquered India by force and would rule and defy by force. That would be, he thought, an honest policy. He was glad that the country had given answer through the All-Parties' Conference. The other answer could be given by political action.

Concluding, Mr. Satyamurti urged all Indians to join the Swaraj Party.

NEW STAGE IN POLITICS.

Mr. C. R. Reddy then spoke on the Bengal Ordinance and said it was a challenge not to Bengal, but to whole India. At present the point was Bengal, but ultimately the object might be the whole India. India, therefore, had to forge a weapon of unity that could not be neglected by the power that be. He was glad that the Conference in Bombay had marked a new stage in politics. He did not believe in men who protested in words and adjusted themselves in obedience and actions. What they wanted now was solidarity. Even if the agreement failed by the leaders, he thought that the country would vote with the Nationalists and Swarajists at the next election. He urged all communities not to hanker after Government posts, but to try to develop the country's industries.

Votes of thanks to the speakers and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

SECOND TO NONE IN WORLD.

The Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers, Bombay Branch was held on Monday at the Town Hall. Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha presided on the occasion.

The President in his address said that it was no exaggeration to say that the Engineering Profession in India, both by its historic achievement and its high standard of professional work stood second to those of no other country in the world. If the history of Engineering in India were ever written so as to compromise not only the comparatively recent introduction of western knowledge and methods, but the whole record of effort and achievements it would be seen that their Institution succeeded to a heritage of which no engineer of the present day, however great his professional qualification would fail to be proud of This position of the Institution carried with it, the obligation and responsibilities as regards the present and the future engineering work in India as well the present and the future of the profession. It was their duty, therefore, to see that the standards of professional work, standards of professional qualifications and standards of professional conduct were worthy of the part and not below any other country in the world. If India were to have its own Engineering profession, India must have the means of educating and training engineers and the Institution should use its influence with those whose business it was to provide those means.

In conclusion the president made a suggestion that the Bombay Association of the Institution Engineers should amalgamate themselves with the Bombay Engineering Congress.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. E.J.M. Hudson then read the Report for the year ending August 31, 1923. In the course of the Report it was stated that the Association had suffered considerably owing to the departure of several members from India and the transfer of others to the Local Associations of the Institution elsewhere in India. Nevertheless the membership had slightly increased and that there were more than 20 applications under disposal. The Committee held nine Meetings during the year, and there was one ordinary general meeting and one visit to works, the latter being to the new Race Course under construction at Mahalaxmi.

At the recommendation of Dewan Bahadur Godebole a Sub-Committee consisting of two members each from the Institution and the Congress was appointed to go into the question of amalgamation.

A new committee for the engineering year was then formed after which Mr. George W. Burley read a paper on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

In the share market jutes opened easier but with support from the bearish market prices gradually hardened. In coals only a moderate business resulted with steady rates. In miscellaneous Bhorooan Timber drew an appreciable advance of about 25 points otherwise this section is without interest. Teas are somewhat irregular point takers being positions for the quieter market in certain stocks. Towards the close a strong buying power became evident and prices steadied accordingly. Government securities were quiet steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 66, 3 per cent. loan 124-5-6, 2½, 5 per cent. bonds 1923 100/3, 5 per cent. C. P. bonds 1926-41 102.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 9/9.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/12.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 110, Anglo-India pref. 107, Auckland 2/0, Birla 9/12, Clive 11/5, Gourepore 790, Howrah 46/4, Kamarhatty 664, Kankinarran 500, Kelvin 824/8, Northbrook 58/12, Orient 229, Reliance 83/8, Standard 425, Soorah pref. 101/8.

Coals:—Bhargora 9, Burrakur 30/8, Burja Dhemo 5/8, Chatahar 3/2, Jainty Central 3/8, Kesondah and Myadee 19/12, North West 26/10, South Karampura 11/4.

Miscellaneous:—Mehar Rice 1/11, B. I. Corporation ord. 5/8, Kellner ord. 8/12, Boorooah Timber 95, Sawastipore Central Sugar 10/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer as one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

PATHE CINEMA.

Pathe's provide excellent screenfare for their patrons this week. The remaining parts of that great film epic "The Cradle of the World" are exceedingly interesting and it is a pity that we see the last of this wonderful pictorial record of a 5000 mile tour through the wilds of Central Africa.

Highly interesting from an educative point of view, this film has not been lacking in thrills and the camera man has carried out his work faithfully, recording everything of interest even at the risk of his life. There are more wonderful adventures and a further insight into the wild animal life of Central Africa is gained and we feel that we have learnt quite a lot of "Darkest Africa"

"The Desert of Death" and "The Vital Test" showing this week are two further episodes in the great action serial "Ruth of the Range." Left to die a terrible death in the desert, Ruth and her lover endure some trying moments. Ruth has a nerve racking experience with a poisonous lizard and it is a relief when the ever faithful Captain X comes on the scene to save them as he has done so often before. It is a happy moment for Ruth when she is informed that Fuelite is assured official recognition if it stands a test. In spite of the villainous schemes engineered by the Olympus Coal Company, to stop a shipment of Fuelite been taken to the Docks, Ruth and Bruce win through successfully and we wish that Fuelite plays its part well and truly.

"Noon Whistle" featuring Stan Laurel, is an excellent comedy full of good clean humour and a splendid light entertainment Pathe's Gazette is as interesting as ever.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN GWALIOR.

GOLD CUP FINAL.

AJMERE BEAT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 24.

In the final match of the Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament Ajmere beat Aligarh by three goals to nil. Aligarh boys proved a disappointment to their many supporters. Ajmere were the superior team from the start and thoroughly deserved to win In a few minutes from the start the Ajmere centre forward scored a good goal. Even exchanges followed. but the Aligarh attack could not make an impression on the Ajmere defence. Just before half time was whistled, O. Nelson scored from a short corner. Harbour scored the third goal soon-after resumption, and the Aligarh attack broke down after this. The Muslims now concentrated their attention in defending and though they were severely tested their defence remained intact.

His Highness, being indisposed, could not give away the prizes, and the Resident, Mr. Crump, performed the function.

QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

HINDU TEAM.

The following players are, so far selected, for the Hindu team who will play the Presidency in the Quadrangular Tournament, commencing next week:—

P. Vithal (Captain.)
C. K. Naidu.
S. M. Joshi.
Ogad Shankar.
D. D. Deodhar.
L. P. Jai.
J. G. Navle.
S. S. Joshi.
S. S. Dongre.
P. Shivram.

PARSI TEAM.

The following have been selected to play for the Parsees against the Mahomedans in the 2nd Match of the 1st round on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (the 4th, 5th and 6th proximo) on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 10-30 a.m.

1 Col. K. M. Mistry (Captain).
2 Mr. B. E. Kapadia.
3 Mr. J. S. Warden.
4 Mr. R. T. D. Jamshedjee.
5 Mr. H. T. Vajifdar.
6 Mr. B. K. Kalapesi.
7 Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
8 Mr. S. H. Colah.
9 Mr. S. M. Ghandhy.
10 Mr. J. H. Elavia.
11 Mr. F. E. Kapadia.

RESERVES:—

1 Mr. B. S. Bhapoo.
2 Mr. K. K. Irani.
3 Mr. J. H. Elchidana.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me the hospitality of the columns of your esteemed journal.

At present great anxiety prevails among the collegians in Bombay as regards the prospects of witnessing the Quadrangular Cricket Matches. It has come to the notice of some that there will not be morning lectures throughout the season of the coming matches but only for last three days. Considering the unspeakable pleasure the collegians derive by witnessing the matches, the anxiety is not out of season. That can only be averted if the authorities of the colleges in Bombay take into their heads to arrange morning lectures throughout the seasons. May I not, Sir, expect your say in the matter?—Yours etc.,

"A STUDENT."

CRICKET IN DELHI.

BOMBAY VS ROSHANARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Bombay inflicted a crushing defeat on "Roshanara" in the final of the All-India Cricket Tournament, and won a silver cup. The B. B. and C. I. team scored 409 for both innings while their opponents made only 265. Of Bombay Rai-waymen Kapadia played attractive game and scored 25 in the first innings not out and 66 in the second. Vithal was at his best in 1st innings and scored 69. Ramji won laurels as bowler and Haiwawali had some five catches. Fielding was lively. "Roshanara" though they sustained a heavy defeat played well and steady. They had a few attractive hits being responsible for three over boundaries.

The scores:—

Bombay, 1st Innings.—Pardeshi 0, Kapadia 12, Irani 29, Vithal 69. Godambe 15. Swami 6; F Kapadia (not out) 25, Hawawala 16, Lucas 3, Ramji 5. Warden 19 Extra 5. Total 231.

"Roshanara" 1st Innings:—Azizuddin 0, Teange 4, Matheson 6, Firoz Khan 28. MacFarlean 14, Abdul Aziz 2, Sangster 1, Morgan 0, Compton 24, Rugby 13, Boyd 10 Extras 9. Total 111.

Bombay 2nd Innings:—Lucas 5, Kapadia 4, Irani 50. Vithal 19, Godambe 1, F. Kapadia 66 Swami 9, Pardeshi 2, Hawawala 3, Ranji 3, Warden 23. Extras 2. Total 178.

"Roshanara" Second Innings—Azizuddin 0, Matheson 1, Teange 13, Feroz Khan 37. Abdul Aziz 19. McFarlane 13, Compton 4. Boyd 9, Sangster 43, Ruby 3, Morgan 4. Total 154.

Delhi, Nov. 24.—It is understood that Mr. Asaf Ali non-co-operating barrister of Delhi intends to resume practice very shortly.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1924.

RATTLING THE SABRE,

Britain's ultimatum to Egypt has been so outrageous that even English statesmen must be astonished at the measure of their effrontery and excess. The demands of Britain seem designed to provoke a war and an opportunity for the re-assertion of British power in Egypt. Diplomatic parley with Egypt had failed because of the firmness and consistency with which Zaghlul Pasha argued the implications of independence which Britain had pompously proclaimed after the war. The great protectress of small nations has latterly been dominated by jingoes and cotton magnates who want to develop an estate of Empire in Egypt and the Sudan. Self-interest in England sterilises Liberal principles. In the present crisis there is a shameless display of commercial avarice behind the ultimatum. Nearly a week ago, the foreign Commander-in-Chief, Sir Lee Stack, was shot by a gang of assassins, and although there was hope of his recovery, local medical aid did not avail and he passed away. The outrage caused distress in Egypt, but the consternation created in England was exploited by the chauvinists who drew up a miscellaneous list of demands. Before the death of the Sirdar, the list of claims had been pitched high, but the interval enabled British interests to add to it in a wild fit of covetousness. The designs on Zaghlul Pasha's life a few months ago had failed, but the assassins who shot Sir Lee Stack succeeded. The distinction is one of mischance. If the British Government wanted measures to appease their natural indignation they could have instructed their High Commissioner to press the investigation with remorseless vigour. Zaghlul Pasha appreciating the situation ordered a searching campaign against the murder gang, offering £10,000 for the detection of the crime. While the enquiry is in progress, the British Government have, with consummate decency, launched an ultimatum against Egypt reciting preposterous demands. Sir Lee Stack has unfortunately lost his life and Britain signalises her sense of mourning with the proposition that the "Gezira cotton irrigation scheme" should be allowed to spread to an unlimited extent. How superb is the correlation of cause and effect! We have heard it said that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, but in the sacred code of British Imperialism the blood of a British officer is to produce raw material for the support of Lancashire!

The substance of the British ultimatum is a sacrilegeous sequel to the tragedy of Sir Lee Stack whose memory is being employed in the interests of big business. The procedure, which is flagrantly open beyond the bounds of imperial etiquette, is an indelible blot of Britain's moral shirt-front; for, in Egypt Britain has a moral shirt-front of considerable width and gloss which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was anxious not to stain at one splash. Britain having derived inestimable blessings from her occupation of Egypt the annexationist hurry of her statesmen over a crime is peculiarly unfortunate. She had repeatedly promised from the days of Gladstone to evacuate the country and she actually proclaimed the end of her protectorate. The Sudan was an integral part of the Khedive's dominions. Britain cannot to-day rightly seek pretexts for the humiliation of Egypt and the commercial pillage of the Sudan without annulling a page of honourable pledges from her history. By her outrageous demands on Egypt Britain is outraging her own honour. We should not be surprised at the incendiary attitude of the British press, because even Manchester Liberalism is dominated by Manchester and Cotton!—and the Tory party has nothing to fear in its convenient efforts to solve the Egyptian problem in the name of the late Sir Lee Stack. As if to aggravate the evil humour of British statesmen, British officers of the Egyptian Government are defaulting in their duty of tracing the criminals. Nothing would possibly please British statesmen more than the corroboration of their gratuitous view that the Egyptian ministry are slack in the co-operation given to detective experts. In the light of Zaghlul Pasha's regret and the payment of an enormous indemnity, the insinuation would appear to be an abetment of Britain's wrong policy.

Egypt has taken up a dignified attitude and world-opinion will acquit her of blame as a State, in a misfortune she regrets more disinterestedly than Britain. While the world sees in the ultimatum of Britain the parallel of Austria's bluster against Serbia in 1914, Britain declares that the movement of troops to Alexandria and the truculent parade of blue-jackets in Egyptian towns are to be understood as a "purely precautionary" measure. The purity of the precaution is doubtful. Austria served her ultimatum on Serbia on the ground that the Archduke had been murdered in the capital An act of criminal recklessness, it was excited by the sight of comparative helplessness in Serbia and an opportunity of settling a score against the defiant Slav. British statesmen have preached themselves hoarse over wrong and rash acts against small nations, and although in the case of Egypt, there is no Tsarist protector to volunteer, the essential problem of aggressive violence remains morally unaltered. The League of Nations is a sorry farce when big nations get the fever of violence, but if arbitration is imposed Egypt may be surer of justice from an impartial body than at the hands of Britain whose natural anger is fanned by the elements of avarice. A full apology, obligation to punish criminals and the payment of a handsome indemnity should conclude the issue; and Britain would have fared no better if in a State enjoying sovereignty, a like tragedy had occurred. But Egypt is a weak nation and the bombardment of Alexandria would be a picnic diversion for British forces. It is all due to the dual code of political ethics which Imperialism prompts and develops. The massacre of a few hundreds in a subject country is dismissed by correspondence, but a stray mishap for a member of the ruling race is exploited for political advantage to perfect terrible awards of punishment. The Egyptian Parliament has supported Zaghlul Pasha. It is fortunate that during the romping parade of British forces in the streets no mishap occurred. Britain has in her "ultimatum" over-stepped the bounds of courtesy and consideration, and the world will judge Egypt to have done honourably in resisting wild provocations of violence.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Not long ago, the Bombay University Senate rejected, by 36 votes to 35, a proposal of Dr. R P. Paranjpye that every male candidate for a degree should produce evidence of having undergone an elementary course of military training. It was a modest proposition, because Dr. Paranjpye wanted the acceptance of the principle before the elaboration of means, but the Minister of Education, who went out of his way to be present at the meeting, voted against the suggestion and established the opposition of Government. The proposal is bound to come up again. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the idea has received attention at the hands of educationists. The "Times" Educational Supplement contains a long and by no means hostile review of the principle advanced by Dr. Paranjpye. Those who opposed it in the Senate based their case on fantastic presumptions: they said that the scheme was "sectional" because it "penalised" only the college students; Principal Mackenzie was overawed by the spectre of militarism; Professor Hamley thought it vain to induce response and to invest precious money on the enterprise. The super-induced passivity of the Indian student is so great that there is at least no danger of Prussian militarism erupting in his person or identity, while the question of method and money is one meriting careful investigation by educationists and experts. The advantages of a short course of training, with its attention to physique, discipline and the awakening of dormant faculties, cannot be disputed by thoughtful men. It is to the interest of no Indian to maintain the flow of sheepish students of sedentary habits who get through literary tests and fail to attain good standards of health and discipline. In the English university, there are facilities for graduates to look for the career of commissioned officers while in India the whole scheme of education neglects the outlet. The policy of Government largely accounts for the anomaly, for they seem to prefer efficient armies of quill-drivers to supplies of disciplined men. In the Indian Army, the average man represents brawn without any over-developed brain, while in the ranks of civil life the present system produces the type of over-developed brain and under-developed muscle. The classes are kept separate, a fact that ought to impress Principal Mackenzie who is obsessed by the fear of a military caste being evolved through a harmless course of training for university students. We do not conceal the feeling—the writer in the "Times" does not condemn it—that the present political condition of India and the existence of a bloated Army in the name of defence, are materially due to the emasculation of Indians, and that one of the ways of arresting decay is to impress University students with the duty of self-defence and qualify them as reserves in the event of emergency. On educational grounds alone the case is able to maintain itself, but we add the ideal of self-defence as a laudable motive for the advancement of the proposal. The critic in the "Times" says: "The spirit underlying this ideal is commendable and it is a matter for regret that the emphatic recommendation of the Lytton Committee that Indian students in this country (i. e. England) should be eligible for admission to the University Officers' Training Corps has not yet been acted upon". Why, during the war, Indian students who volunteered for service in the Corps, were snubbed and ignored, and it seems a little too much to express disappointment over post-war sentiment. We have to attempt it in India brushing aside all irrelevant and interested fears about militarism firing the bosoms of students through strength and discipline. The subject of military training has not received the attention of the University Committee which is pre-occupied with the modes and media of training the mind. The question is, however, of great importance, and we hope the Senate will at the earliest opportunity endorse the proposal and lay upon the Government the next duty of finding the ways and means of executing the policy.

Notes of the Day.

Lala Lajpatrai on Hindu-Muslim Unity.

We publish to-day the first of a series of articles on the Hindu-Muslim Problem which Lala Lajpat Rai is contributing to this journal. The Hindu-Muslim problem, Lala Lajpat Rai begins by saying, is *the* problem of India; for without a satisfactory solution of it we can neither hope to win Swaraj nor having won it retain it for long. The Mahatma's Fast and the Delhi Conference have given a new orientation to the problem and a new hope of an enduring settlement. But the Delhi Conference has only created a favourable—the most favourable atmosphere that we have had during the last two years—for a settlement. The more important work—the right utilisation of this atmosphere—has still to be done. That work to be done efficiently and successfully demands the adoption, as Lala Lajpat Rai rightly insists, of a purely scientific attitude towards this question and scientific methods to find out the root causes of the trouble and its possible solutions. What Lala Lajpat Rai has to say on the subject may not meet with general assent, but there are few persons, next to the Mahatma, whose views will command greater weight and attention and who are capable of making a more constructive contribution to the solution of the greatest of all Indian problems, than he.

An Unauthorised Address.

We are not surprised to learn that the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy to this City will provoke the usual crop of fulsome addresses. We have, of course, no quarrel with the familiar species of toadies making the usual exhibition of themselves in gratitude for favours received or in anticipation of favours to come. But the time is past for the name of the public or any particular community to be abused for the purpose with impunity and we have no doubt but that the Muslims of this Presidency will bestir themselves and publicly denounce the threatened misuse of their authority by certain individuals who, we understand, have taken it upon themselves to present an address to Lord Reading on behalf of the Muslim community of the Presidency without even the pretence of consulting its recognised representative institutions. It would be a gratuitous insult to the Muslims of the Presidency to associate them with an address to the author of the Black Ordinance. We trust the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay and the newly-formed Bombay Presidency Muslim League, not to speak of other bodies, will take immediate steps to assure the public, especially the Muslims, that any address presented to Lord Reading will be an unauthorised one.

Conference Speeches.

The unsophisticated listener at the Unity Conference had time to study the mannerisms of public speakers and the grades of agitated eloquence. In their physical aspect, the average Liberal was well-sized and well-groomed but apparently ailing; the Swarajist carried the atmosphere of health and a sportive twinkle about his eyes; the No-Changers were, bar Maulana Shaukat Ali, thin, ill-dressed and resigned. Mr. Sastri's voice retains the timbre of vesper bells and though he did not speak much, his words rang in mellifluous resonance. When Mr. Chintamani spoke on the Black Ordinance, his effort reminded one of the Old Congress. The speech was sustained in a level voice and there was a wealth of facts to carry conviction to the convinced. Mrs. Besant recognised the warning of age and her voice was soft and her themes did not lend themselves to high passion; a faithful supporter of the Ordinance, she drew it mild and listened in great composure. Fluency characterised the contribution of Mr. Satyamurthi who in an able speech exposed the evil motive behind the Ordinance and the need of its unqualified condemnation. Mr. Das was earnest, but in the conclusion of his periods there was a slovenly manner and a show of assurance that the case did not require any florid emphasis. A ready mind and a singular economy of words distinguished Pundit Motilal who was direct, good humoured and business-like. In an excruciating fit of non-violent rectitude, Mr. George Joseph relieved himself of the bitterness of his soul. His expressions were accurate and gestures did not lack animation, but he wasted a masterly speech on a dangerous amendment; he was a good thing gone wrong. Among the minor stars, there was much plucky impertinence to entertain the audience, and Mahatma Gandhi enjoyed the interludes. Though he himself lacked in the sharp articulation of words, he was well-heard in every corner of the hall. Illness disabled Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and we missed the silken charm of her appeals for unity. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal bore the pallor of age and sickness. In learned exposition and the piling up of facts, the Liberals are remarkable; in good-humoured debate the Swarajists are inimitable; for harrowing melancholy, the No-Changers are positively unapproachable.

A Novel Contract.

The authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have, we understand, taken a step which has created great discontent among the porters working on the station platforms throughout the line. These porters have been placed under the control of three contractors. The arrangement is a novel one and has, so far as we know, no parallel in any other railway in the country. No tenders, we are informed, were invited for this labour contract which is a most paying one for the contractors concerned, for, under its terms, they are entitled to demand four annas each day from the slender earnings of the porters. There is no justification for the step taken by the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and it is difficult to understand why it was taken at all, in view of the satisfaction which the porters have on the whole given to the public and the Company. It cannot be said that there is no supervision over them; because such supervision is being exercised by the railway staff. If the public have any grievances against the porters because some of them make extortionate demands, the grievances are not likely to be removed by the imposition of the superfluous supervision by absentee contractors. On the other hand the grievances are likely to multiply; for the unjust levy of four annas a day for the benefit of the contractors will in most cases be transferred to the travelling public. The net result of the new arrangement will thus be that the public and the porters will be made to bear an unnecessary burden in order to fill the pockets of the three contractors without any good being done to any one by the intrusion of the latter. This novel experiment, therefore, calls for the strongest protest on the part of the travelling public and we are not surprised that so far as the porters are concerned they have been greatly agitated over it.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

INTRODUCTORY.

By LALA LAJPAT RAI

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

The Hindu-Muslim proolem is *the* problem of India. We have heard and read much of Hindu-Muslim unity. It is always a matter of controversy between the Anglo-Indian and the Nationalist. The former asserts and the latter denies the impossibility of Hindus and Muslims uniting together to form one nation. The amount of unity or disunity existing at a particular moment is also always in issue. Yet, it is a fact that from 1919 to the end of 1921 Hindus and Muslims of India were fairly united. It was during this period that for the first time in the history of India a "Kafir" preached from the pulpit of the biggest and historically the most important and the most magnificent mosque of Northern India. It was during the same period that the "Malechhas" fraternised with the Hindus on the occasion of their religious festivals. It is also a fact that the amount of unity achieved in this short period, has since then melted down and for the last three years Hindus and Mussalmans have been at daggers drawn with each other to an extent never before known under British rule. All attempts to stem the tide have so far proved ineffectual. All efforts for finding a solution have been fruitless. It cannot be denied that at the moment of writing, the relations between the two communities are strained almost to the breaking point. Communal riots and scuffles are of more frequent occurrences than ever before. Mutual distrust and suspicion has reached the Nth. point. Even in Congress circles inspite of much hugging and cooing, the inspite of much hugging and cooing, the relations between the leaders of the two communities are not free from distrust and suspicion. Hindu-Muslim Unity is always put in the fore-front of the Congress programme, but so far the leaders have failed to successfully grapple with the situation and find out a suitable solution. The explanation is obvious. Either they have lost influence with the masses or they are not sincere. I cannot accept the latter alternative, and thus it is only the former that is lef to us to adopt.

Mahatma's Statement.

Before Mahatma Gandhi was released the whole country looked to the Yervada jail for the cure of the disease that had overtaken the body politic during his incarceration. All hopes were concentrated on one person, and that person being in jail, it was expected that his freedom would mean the freedom of the country from Hindu-Muslim quarrels. Both parties had faith in him. His leadership was acknowledged by all. There was not the least possible suspicion of his motives. He was the very personification of love, forbearance, trust and goodness. So it was believed that the "key to the Yerwada jail" was the key to Hindu-Muslim unity. Providence in its own wisdom supplied that key and the Mahatma was released. It is now more than six months that he has been released. His health was very delicate when he was released; so delicate that he could not leave the hospital for about six weeks or so after his release. Yet with characteristic selflessness he immediately set himself to study the situation, to probe into the causes of this unhappy change. He left nothing unexplored. He met and heard the stories of both sides and also of those who professed to belong to no side. He made independent enquiries and thought and meditated. Eventually he issued a statement, which sweet, reasonable and highly conciliatory though it was, failed to satisfy any one. When I say any one, I exclude that class (a fairly large and influential body) for whom his word is law and who will not question anything he says. If any distinction were to be made between the amount of satisfaction the statement gave to the Hindus and the Muslims, it will not be wrong to say that it gave less satisfaction to the former than to the latter. There is, indeed a general impression among the Hindus that in apportioning blame and responsibility he was not quite impartial. There are classes of Hindus, most influential, energetic and active, who his statement mortally offended and who have not hesitated to retaliate with words and resolutions of protest and anger. Whatever one may think of its justifiability or otherwise, this represents a frame of mind which no one who is anxious to bring about lasting peace between the two communities can ignore. The solution which the Mahatma suggested and the cure he prescribed, have, I am afraid, appealed to none. Even his diagnosis is not so masterly as one had a right to expect from him. He has laid greater stress on mere symptoms and has not gone deep into the underlying and predisposing causes. He had something to say about Mian Fazli Husain and Swami Shraddhanand, but he did not go into the forces that went to make the one and the other. No one doubts his honesty of purpose, his deep love for all, his desire for peace and his anxiety to bring about such a complete unity among Hindus and Muslims as to make their united demand for Swarajya irresistable and to make Swarajya itself, when attained durable and progressive. But with all this the document is rather disappointing, and the solution suggested is on the face of it childish though noble and magnanimous in appearance. The events of the last six months are enough evidence of its utter failure both as a palliative or as a curative remedy.

A Solid Achievement.

Yet, amidst all these disappointments and disconcerting events and circumstances and in the midst of resulting chaos, there is one fact which emerges boldly and which gives hope to all well-wishers of India. However divided Hindus and Muslims may be, however bitter their relations with each other, they are still united in their demand for Swarajya. In their opposition

(Continued on page 10.)

BRITISH TO OCCUPY ALEXANDRIA

EGYPT PAYS INDEMNITY.

PROTEST AGAINST UNJUSTIFIABLE DEMANDS.

CABINET RESIGNS: ZIWAR PASHA TO FORM MINISTRY.

EXCITEMENT IN CAIRO.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Cairo.—The Cabinet has resigned.

The King has accepted the Cabinet's resignation and summoned Ziwar Pasha, President of the Senate, who has consented to form a Cabinet.

The indemnity has been paid. It was accompanied by a note, protesting against the demands for withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from the Sudan and the withdrawal of opposition to the wishes of the British Government in regard to the protection of foreign interests in Egypt, which is characterised as unjustifiable.

General Allenby has informed Zaghlul that as the first measure to be taken owing to the non-acceptance of all British demands the British forces have been instructed to occupy Alexandria Customs.

A large meeting of students last night, decided to await instructions from the proper quarter. Meanwhile, students continue on strike, but remain at their homes.

The police easily dispersed a small demonstration at Abdin Square, this morning The city is generally peaceful, though somewhat excited.—Reuter.

ORE ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The march of British troops through Alexandria was followed by the renewal of small anti-British demonstrations by students in the morning. Two aeroplanes from Cairo demonstrated at Tantah where there was some restiveness, but the country hitherto is generally tranquil.

SENSATION IN CAIRO.

The publication of the British Notes, last night, created a sensation in Cairo, people eagerly buying up special editions of papers amid much excitement.—Reuter.

PARADE OF BRITISH GARRISON IN ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The whole British garrison in Alexandria paraded the town owing to yesterday's anti-British demonstration. Cairo is quiet, but the Egyptian mounted police are parading the streets in order to suppress possible disturbances by the students on strike.—Reuter.

It is stated that another alleged assai[lant] of late Sir Lee Stack was arrested, [night].

[Lady] Stack and her daughter left Cairo [for] England to-day.

BATTALION FROM GIBRALTAR.

ORDERED TO PROCEED TO EGYPT.

Gibraltar.—The first battalion of the Buffs regiment has been ordered to Egypt, and will sail on 29th November.—Reuter.

TERMS OF EGYPTIAN REPLY.

"DEMAND BREAKS 'STATUS QUO.'

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Cairo.—The Egyptian reply to the British Note is couched in polite terms. It agrees to the demands of apology, the punishment of criminals and the indemnity of half a million sterling, and promises to prevent any disturbance of peace by demonstrations.

Zaghlul Pasha's reply to the British Note says the demand with regard to the Sudan breaks the *status quo*, and is contrary to the Constitution by which King Fuad is Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army, and considers the demand with regard to the Gezirah irrigation scheme premature. The reply says the position of foreign officials is regulated by the diplomatic agreement, and cannot be modified without the consent of Parliament, and contends that the liberalist policy compatible with the principle of independence has been adopted towards foreigners. The reply further says that no observations have been received from other foreign Powers.—Reuter.

ALLENBY'S REJOINDER.

DEMAND OF PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY BY MONDAY NOON.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Lord Allenby promptly replied to Zaglul Pasha that in view of the refusal of the requirements regarding the Sudan, instructions were being sent to the Sudan Government to carry out the withdrawal of Egyptian military units from the Sudan and also informing the Sudan Government that it was at liberty to increase the area of irrigation unlimitedly. Lord Allenby added:—"Your Excellency will learn, in due course, what action is being taken, in view of the refusal of the requirement seven regarding the protection of foreign interests." The reply further requests the payment of the indemnity by noon to-morrow.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN REPLY READ IN CHAMBER.

VOTE OF CONIFIDENCE IN ZAGHLUL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Zaghloul Pasha read the Egyptian reply in the Chamber which, after that, passed a vote of confidence in Government, only one member dissenting.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL'S ADVICE.

SPLIT IN EGYPTIAN CABINET?

LONDON, Nov. 23.

At the momentous sitting of the Chamber, Zaghloul Pasha exhorted his hearers to show greatest prudence and patience as slightest rashness might lead to the most terrible consequences. He proceeded to read the Egyptian reply to the British ultimatum which was received in silence. The Opposition speaker accused the Premier of betraying the confidence placed in him. Zaghloul Pasha retorted that he was prepared to vacate the place in favour of any one better qualified to see the country through its difficulties, whereupon, Zaghloulists rose and gave a loud ovation to the Premier. After that, the Cabinet met to deliberate over Lord Allenby's response, and was still sitting at mid-night. It is understood that the Cabinet is divided over the question of resignation.

PARADE IN ALEXANDRIA.

It is arranged that British troops accompanied by 500 Blue-Jackets from His Majesty's "Valiant" will parade Alexandria to-morrow.

ARMY AT DISPOSAL OF POLICE COMMANDANT.

The spirit of the Egyptian police is very good; nevertheless the Egyptian Government has placed the army at the disposal of Phssell Pasha, Commandant of Police, if its services are required.

REWARD TO WOUNDED POLICEMEN.

Lord Allenby will to-morrow present a reward of £1,000 to the wounded policemen who gallantly pursued the murderers of the late Sirdar.

DEMONSTRATORS FLOGGED.

There were some demonstrations at Mansurah until the Native Governor had the ring-leaders flogged whereupon demonstrations ceased.—Reuter.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTES.

REQUEST FOR 24 HOURS' EXTENSION

LONDON, Nov. 23.

An earlier message from Cairo stated: It is understood that Zaghloul Pasha intends to request an extension of the time-limit by 24 hours for the reply to the British Notes, but the opinion is generally

(Continued on next page).

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

RESTORATION OF NABHA

PRINCES IN FAVOUR

NIZAM AND BERAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

It is understood that the Nabha and Berar questions were raised at the recent meeting of the Princes' Chamber. There was considerable feeling in favour of the restoration of Nabha. Regarding Berar, the opinion seemed to incline in favour of the Nizam.

The Maharaja Scindia, who took a leading part in the proceedings, in his closing address, made an interesting suggestion to the effect that a permanent Committee of Princes should be constituted with a view to advise the Viceroy in his considerations of important matters relating to States.

It is said that the election of the Chancellor was not a tame affair this time. The Maharaja of Patiala, who was also a candidate has been trying to get in. Some Maharajas did brisk canvassing for him, but yet the Maharajah of Bikaner won.

REFORMS INQUEST.

DISCUSSION OF DRAFT REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee reassembled this morning, the Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman presiding to discuss the draft report.

WHAT WILL INDIAN MEMBERS DO?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

In a dark corner of the Imperial Secretariat the Reforms Enquiry Committee, which reassembled after three weeks' interval, commenced discussions on the lines on which the report is to be drafted. The significance of a change of Government in England although the Muddiman Committee itself is said to have been appointed by Lord Reading's Government will have its own influence over the deliberations which will, I hear, last for nearly a week.

Excepting Mr. Jinnah, who is expected here to-morrow, everyone else on the committee was present and partook of the discussion which lasted for three hours. What good can come out of the labours of the Committee at a time when the British Government is exhibiting its hard fibre in respect of the Sudan and which can easily afford to exhibit in respect of India it is not difficult to see. But the members have a duty to perform, and it is hoped that no Indian will sacrifice India's interests out of fear of the Conservative Government in England.

I cannot say what exactly was discussed at to-day's sitting, but some of the Indian members have at least had an opportunity of feeling the pulse of the official members. It is inferred that the official members must have had up their sleeves a draft of their own. Most of the time was possibly taken in a somewhat detailed discussion of the defects in the present Act, but Indian public opinion has been definitely demanding not a mere change in the Rules here and there, but a thorough revision of Constitution itself on lines which would meet the wishes of all sections of Indians.

Whether the terms of reference are to be interpreted in broad and liberal terms in order to pave the way for such a revision of Constitution in the near future, or whether it is going to be mere tinkering with the Reforms will be made known in the further discussion of the Committee. That the unworkable Dyarchy should go and that a great measure of responsibility should be introduced in the Central Government has been the demand of almost every sane minded witness before the Committee, and it is hoped that despite the Tory Government in England, Indian members will press this claim.

But, the attitude of the Indian members in the Committee is somewhat problematical, and it is possible two of them will accept the official view, as the only best possible solution. Mr. Jinnah, it is expected will considerably assist Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other Indian members in the great task of recording the Indian view.

OBITUARY.

LT. GEN. H. D. HUTCHINSON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The death has occurred of Lt.-General H. D. Hutchinson.—Reuter.

Born in 1847, the late Lt.-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson joined the Indian Army. He served in the Sikkim Campaign (1887-88); the relief of Chitral (1895) and won a medal and a clasp. In the Tirah Campaign (1897-98) he won two clasps. He commanded the troops in Chitral after the British occupation in 1896; was appointed Director of Military Education in India in 1896, which post he held till 1901 when he was placed on special duty in regard to the China expedition in the India Office. He was appointed Military Secretary for Indian Affairs (1902-4) and Director of Staff Duties, War Office (1904-8). His publications include the "Story of Waterloo" the "Story of Corunna", the "Campaign in Tirah 1897-98" and the "Story of 1812."

DUTCH AIRMEN ARRIVE BATAVIA.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Weltevepeden (Batavia)—The Dutch airmen have arrived here from Amsterdam.—Reuter.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji has returned to India by the last mail.

VICEROY'S VISIT

INVITATION TO FUNCTIONS

DECLINED BY CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The President informed the Corporation that he was unable to attend any of the functions in connection with the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, also the dinner at Government House, invitations for which had been received by him in his official capacity. The Corporation accepted Mr. Nariman's amendment for the appointment of Mr. Midha, as Assistant Engineer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works in place of Mr. Hughes. The Commissioner, of course, as usual opposed the appointment of the Indian Engineer and plaintively complained that they were paying him more than his commercial value. Incidentally he attacked "The Chronicle" on its "unfairness", as he often does whenever he has a weak case or no arguments to put before the Corporation.

INVITATION TO VICEREGAL FUNCTIONS.

After the minutes were signed the President said:—Before we commence the proceedings of to-day, I think it my duty to ask your permission to make a personal statement with reference to an important public matter. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading are, as you know, arriving in Bombay on Tuesday next. During their Excellencies' stay here, there are some public functions to be held in their honour. I have received invitations to attend these functions and the President of the Corporation is one of those who are invited and expected to be present to receive their Excellencies on the occasion of their arrival. For reasons which are sufficiently well known I have come to the conclusion after much consideration, but not without reluctance, that I cannot consistently with my convictions, attend any of these functions. I, however, wish to take this opportunity of making it perfectly clear that my decision does not and cannot in any way form a precedent or prejudice the position of my successors in this chair who will, of course, act upon their own convictions in such matters. I wish also to publicly state here, that in abstaining from these functions I mean no disrespect to his Excellency Lord Reading as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor; but I do so out of an overwhelming sense of duty to my country. I have sent the following letter (dated 24th November) to the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay which I think, I am bound to communicate to the Corporation:—

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Sir,—I have been invited by the Governor in Council to be present at the Victoria Terminus station at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd December, 1924, on the occasion of the public arrival of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India. I have also received an invitation to dinner at the Government House to meet their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading as also an invitation to be present at the opening ceremony of the Gateway of India to be performed by his Excellency the Viceroy on Thursday, the 4th December, 1924, at 5 p.m. It is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you that I shall be unable to avail myself of the privilege of attending any of these functions. It is a matter within the knowledge of Government that in common with thousands of my countrymen I represent the political thought that requires every patriotic Indian to deny himself the privilege of attending any such functions in the present political condition of the country. I, therefore, request you kindly to convey to their Excellencies my sense of deep regret at my inability to attend any of these functions and to assure them that I abstain solely from an overwhelming sense of duty to my country and not out of any disrespect towards his Excellency Lord Reading, His Majesty's representative in India.—I have the honour, etc. (Sd.) V. J. Patel.

Mr. Haveliwalla said the President was invited in his representative capacity and not in his individual capacity, and he should have taken the views of the Corporation before replying.

The President said he had already made it clear that the views he had expressed were his own views, and if they were dissatisfied with them, they could bring a vote of censure on him.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS FOR TANSA WORKS.

The Corporation considered the question of the appointment of Assistant Engineers in connection with the Tansa Completion Works. The Committee had approved of the appointments of Mr. W. D. Hughes and Mr. Latouche as senior and junior Assistant Engineers on salaries of Rs. 900—1,000 and Rs. 500—800.

Mr. P. A. Midha, M.Sc., and an Associate Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers, had made an application for one of the posts. He had also Indian and European Engineering experience.

Mr. A. K. Pai moved that the report be adopted and that the appointments be approved.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that in place of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Midha be appointed on the same salary. He said it was not too late for them to appoint Mr. Midha whose application they had before them. Although he had not made an application for this particular post, he had made an application, for a suitable post, under the Corporation some six months ago and the Municipal records would show that the application was on the files for six months and still his claims were not considered. Mr. Midha had the highest University qualifications that could be acquired either in this country or in

(Continued on page 8.)

NANDGAON MUNICIPAL BOARD

SUPERSESSION BY GOVT.

ALLEGED INCOMPETENCE AND MISBEHAVIOUR.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Department).

"Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bombay Municipality of Nandgaon in the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nasik District are not competent to perform the duties imposed on them by and under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), and otherwise by law, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments), in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 179 of the said Act, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1924, are hereby pleased, for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, to declare the Municipality of Nandgaon to be incompetent and to supersede them for a period of six months from the date on which these orders are communicated to the President of the said Municipality. Government are satisfied that the reasons hereinbelow set forth would be sufficient to justify the dissolution of the said Municipality, but they are advised that there is no provision in the existing law for the carrying on of municipal administration during the interval between the dissolution of the Municipality and the election of new councillors, and the circumstances of this case do not admit of such election being completed before the Municipality are dissolved. They have therefore decided to supersede the Municipality for the period above-mentioned.

The following are the principal grounds on which Government have resolved to declare the Municipality to be incompetent:—

(1) Mismanagement of the elections;
(2) Misappropriation of funds; and
(3) Incompetence of the general administration.

(1) MISMANAGEMENT OF ELECTIONS.

Under the municipal election rules the preparation and publication of the election roll must take place not less than four months prior to the date on which the term of office of the municipal councillors expires. The term of office of the Nandgaon Municipal Board expired on the 30th September 1924. The roll should therefore have been published on or before the 31st May 1924. The then President of the Municipality informed the Collector that it had been prepared in the beginning of June and published in the same month, but this was not the fact. The preparation of a roll was begun in July by a Secretary who subsequently resigned and it was never completed or signed. Another roll was prepared by the new Secretary and published on the 1st August. Objections to this roll were called for within a fortnight from the date of its publication. The Secretary received one application and entered the applicant's name in the roll, which he had no authority to do, as under rule 10 the Municipality alone have the power to pass orders on such applications. This Secretary then resigned on the ground that the Vice-President interfered with his work and took away the roll which it was his duty to prepare as he had been appointed by the Collector under rule 4 to prepare it. The next Secretary made a fair copy of the published roll and added 44 new names to it under the orders of the Vice-President who was, however, incompetent to pass such orders. Moreover, 34 of the new entries were added on mere oral application, though under rule 9 (1), applications have to be made in writing. Further, 32 names were those of Police Constables, Railway servants, etc., who requested entry on the ground that their pay was over Rs. 20, which is no qualification. To complete the illegality of this roll it was not published under rule 10 (2) and not sealed with the common seal of the Municipality. The pages of the roll were not signed by the Secretary nor was it placed in the municipal safe as required by rule 10 (3). The Mamlatdar, who was appointed by the Collector to receive nomination papers, demanded the roll as finally published in order to check the validity of nominations. He was given instead the printed roll and found from it that the names of the supporters of the nominees were not included. The Mamlatdar therefore rejected the nominations. The President, however, entered the supporters' names in the roll in spite of the Mamlatdar's warning. That shows a clear disregard by the Municipality of their election rules.

(2) MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

It was found that in a number of cases funds had been misused. Some money was taken by the former President, and kept for a year until the fact was noticed. Other money was taken by one of the Secretaries on admittedly forged vouchers and not paid back (in spite of the fact that he had left the municipal service) until the defalcation was discovered. The Auditor in a special examination discovered six other cases of a similar kind. Yet the Board refused to prosecute the Secretary and asked the Collector to pardon him. The members of the Board then visited the Collector and told him that the resolution had not been really passed at all but was the President's whim. It is thus apparent that the whole Board is more or less responsible by its weakness for the extraordinary behaviour of its Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen and Secretaries.

(3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

That the general administration of the Municipality has not been properly carried out will be evident from the few instances cited below. The Collector advised the Board to engage a Government servant as Secretary on a substantial salary, as such an officer could guide them in matters of law and procedure. The Board, however, pleaded poverty, engaged a man on Rs. 35 and treated him in such a way that there have been three Secretaries in the space of four months. It is unnecessary to labour the point that the whole municipal office is in a state of complete confusion. An example of this is to be found in the state of the electoral roll and another in the state of the collection of taxes. Rs. 22,000 fell due for collection on 1st April 1924. Of this sum only Rs. 8,000 have been collected up to the end of September 1924, leaving Rs. 14,000 as arrears. The municipal balance when the Deputy Collector visited Nandgaon on the 22nd September was Rs. 79. No measures have been taken to recover the arrears. The pay of school masters is reported to remain in arrears for months together. The Municipality have not paid for two years their contribution to Government for their dispensary. All members of the Board must be held responsible for this scandaleous state of affairs.

The attention of the Commissioner, C.D., should be drawn to the provisions of section 179 (3) (b) of the Act."

SALVATION LIES IN VILLAGE

MR. DAS TO ORGANISE

SWARAJ WEEK IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Mr. C. R. Das immediately after returning from Bombay intends to take up the work of organising men and money for village work where, he says, "I have always believed lies our salvation." The first week of December will be observed as Swaraj Week in Calcutta. In an appeal Mr Das writes the Executive Council of the Swarajya Party, Bengal, have decided to devote the first week of December exclusively to work for Swaraj in Calcutta and Howrah. There will be meetings explaining the present situation, the repressive policy of the bureaucracy culminating in the recent arrest, the revival of Regulation III and the promulgation of the new Ordinance, the results achieved at the All-Party Conference now holding its sessions in Bombay, the future programme of the Swarajya Party in the Council and outside it and collection of funds. It is needless for me to impress on my countrymen the supreme necessity of presenting a united front to the Government at the present moment and in that view of mobilising our resources in men and money. I appeal to all to help us with whatever resources they can spare for the country's work. Our volunteers with sealed boxes will make house-to-house collection and I appeal to you to send back the boxes full. The funds we are raising will be mostly devoted to work in the villages, where, as I have always believed, lies our salvation. I expect that every citizen of Calcutta and Howrah will pay at least one rupee. A Swaraj Week will be held also for the mofussil, the date of which will be announced shortly.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE FOUNDER'S DAY.

There is a proposal that Lord Lytton will preside over the Presidency College Founder's Day Celebration. Urging the boycott of the function an old student of the College, in the course of a letter says: "Many of us who have recently considered ourselves safe from motherly vigilance of police have had our illusion rudely shaken by the action of the sagacious and omniscient Lord Lytton. No one is above police suspicion to-day. I trust the students of the Presidency College will not be found wanting and will succeed in boycotting the function totally. Let those few who should attend the function be noted down as interesting specimens of black sheep. It would be interesting to the psychologists to make the acquaintance of the mentality of such people. Let the students as well as the staff remember that it is Lord Lytton, who has sanctioned the arrest of men of such lofty and innocent character as Subash Bose and Anil Baran Ray under something, which he calls, a 'law.' Let us all contribute our share to refuse to cringe to the author of such laws."

ALLEGED CANING OF INNOCENT.

STORM IN BHAVANAGAR STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 24.

Bhavnagar public has been stirred to the depths by the recent episode of alleged caning of innocent public by the Vice-President of the State Council. An emergent meeting of the local Prajamandal has been convened on the 27th by President Nagar seth and secretaries to consider the steps to be taken to secure the redress of the said wrong. This incident is first of its kind in Bhavnagar. Some consider an appeal to the whole council sufficient to get the necessary apology; others contemplate a series of public meetings to rouse up the masses to their sense of duty and creating an earnest, urgent and united voice from the public demanding public apology for the doings of the Vice-President and ample reparations to the persons injured. Still others there are, who will approach the Viceoy or inundate him with telegrams asking for prompt justice; while a few will not shrink from taking an appeal to the judiciary after getting sanction from the State Council. It is hoped the Vice-President will see what damage he has done by his wanton act to the prestige of himself and the whole administration in time and forthwith, without any hesitation, will come forward to tender a full and free apology for the same, and thus soothe the lacerated spirit of the outraged public.

At a special meeting of the Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha, it was resolved to invite the next annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to Sindh and hold the Provincial Hindu Conference in March next. In response to Lala Lajpatrain's appeal for Kohat refuses, a committee of four men was appointed to organise a special Kohat Relief Fund in Sindh.—A.P.

INDIAN UNREST

THE SWARAJ MOVEMENT

A BRITISH VIEW OF CONGRESS RECONSTRUCTION.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following from a special correspondent:—

I have received from a highly-placed constitutional authority the following account of the proceedings and policy of the Swaraj party since it entered the All-India Legislative Assembly a year ago:—

The Swaraj party first appeared in the All-India Legislative Assembly in the winter session which came to an end last March. The effect of their arrival was seen in a distinct enlivening of the proceedings and in a deadlock over the Budget more complete than the salt tax deadlock of the previous year. At the same time the Swarajists did not carry out their threat of obstructing all business, and, although the programme of Government legislation was comparatively small, it was passed by the Assembly.

Throughout the session the Swaraj party, collectively and individually, refused to come into the same personal contact with the Government or the Chair which had been the habitual practice of the first Assembly; but before the adjournment on March 27th, they had shown definite signs of a desire to take a more active part in the general business of the House, having found that the life of the Chamber was not unattractive, and that its powers were greater than they had supposed. Indeed, they went through much the same change of mind as the members of the first Assembly, coming in the first instance sceptical and hostile, but gradually finding by experience that the Government of India was a more human institution than they had imagined, and that the new Constitution was not a sham.

FINAL BREACH WITH NON-CO-OPERATION.

Between the end of the winter session and the opening of the short Tariff session at the end of May and the beginning of June the Swarajists had to decide once and for all what their attitude would be: the precipitating cause was the Steel Industry Protection Bill, of which the Government had given notice during the winter. This bill raised an issue which the Swarajists could not evade, and in the end they were driven by their own Protectionist sentiments to break the most vital part of the Swaraj pledge and co-operate with the Government in carrying into law an official measure. The debates on the Steel Industry Protection Bill summarily completed the process of weaning the Swaraj party in the Assembly from its policy of boycott and obstruction. Not only so, but during the summer on several occasions the party departed from its tactics of social non-co-operation so far as to permit Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Swaraj leader, to lunch with the Home Member, and during the September session in Simla there were frequent festivities in which the Swarajists freely took part. This means the final breach with Non-Co-operation as it was practised in 1921-22.

Concurrently with this, an attempt has been made during the past summer to reconstruct the Indian National Congress. For the last forty years the Congress has been the chief exponent of Indian political nationalism, and probably reached its greatest influence between 1918 and 1921. When Gandhi first launched the Non-Co-operation movement the Congress was his instrument, but the political unreality of the movement and the temporarily successful attempt to make Gandhi its dictator imposed too great a strain on the saner elements in the Congress, while, at the same time, the inauguration of the new Constitution and its comparative success during the first three years of its life set up a genuine rival to the Congress itself—a rival which proved so powerful that it broke the Congress in two. By the end of 1923 the Congress was no more than a shadow of its former self, and most of the able men in it were preparing to desert the Gandhi programme.

MR. GANDHI'S POSITION.

When the Swaraj party entered the Legislative Councils and the Assembly the split was complete, and Gandhi himself, on emerging from his Yeravada gaol, found himself face to face with a new situation. In his first public declarations he renounced the greater part of the original programme of Non-Co-operation and, whether by design or not, left the door open for the attempt now going on to reconstruct the Indian National Congress on a broader basis. We got the first public evidence of this attempt in a meeting held in Bombay at which he and Mrs. Besant appeared on the same platform for the first time for four years. The meeting itself was, of course, no more than gesture; and I doubt very much whether it will be possible in the coming winter to construct a platform on which Gandhi, the Swarajists, the independents, and Mrs. Besant can stand long together. Gandhi has already cleared the ground by acknowledging the failure of Non-Co-operation, but his obstinate refusal to recognise the change wrought in the whole situation by the operation of the Government of India Act will make it difficult for the four parties mentioned above to come to an agreement.

HINDU AND MOSLEM.

All these political proceedings have been overshadowed by a new and violent outbreak of the old Hindu-Moslem feud. Riots have broken out in all parts of the country, the worst of them in Kohat, where the Hindu minority was compelled to evacuate the city, and the fire which raged for two days in the main bazaar destroyed about £300,000 worth of property. It is the habit of the educated members of both communities to say that religious outbreaks of this kind are confined to ignorant mobs; but the fact is that, while violence of a destructive kind may be confined to the enraged proletariats of both communities, the feud between the two is just as acute among the more educated classes, though it finds its outlet chiefly in manoeuvring and counter-manoeuvring for Government employment and other official favours. The responsible political leaders of both sides are well aware that these events this summer have arrested Indian political progress: or perhaps it would be truer to say that they have revealed, not for the first time, one of the two or three almost unsurmountable obstacles to political unity in India. A hastily summoned conference of all parties in Delhi at the end of September passed a series of admirable but harmless resolutions on the need for unity, but the proceedings of the conference are merely a plaster on a wound which may break out afresh at any moment. The feeling between the two communities is worse than it has been for many years; and, though few Indians will say so in public, both communities fear and hate one another more than ever and dread the moment when the controlling hand of the British official will be removed.

ANXIOUS SITUATION IN BENGAL.

There is one other feature in the situation which is causing serious anxiety. All through this summer trouble of the old revolutionary kind has been brewing in Bengal, and the moment when it may come to a head is probably a matter of accident. A series of outrages has been committed of which the evidence proves that they are all part of a concerted plan. Arms have been smuggled into the province in large quantities, and the bombs and other equipment of revolution now stored away in concealment in different parts of the province are more scientifically made and more destructive than those used hitherto in anarchical conspiracy in Bengal. Gandhi's principle of non-violence has lost its hold. In the Punjab, on the other hand, the Akali movement has very nearly spent its force, and with a little luck Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the province, ought to be able to keep the peace; but he is no nearer than his predecessor was to a solution of the problem what to do with the Sikh shrines, which are the storm centre of the trouble.

COERCION IN INDIA.

AN OLD MENACE REVIVED.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR IN THE "NEW LEADER."

The news from India that Lord Reading has already made 56 political arrests, and has permitted or directed Lord Lytton to "summon the Legislative Council without delay, and place before it legislation on the lines of the old Defence of India Act" does not come as a surprise to those who have been following the course of events in India. It must be remembered that there is already an Act in force under which revolutionaries may be arrested by order of the Executive, and kept indefinitely in jail without being brought to trial. Lord Reading considers this power inadequate.

To realise the gravity of these steps we must recall the history of agitation in Bengal. When the Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon, and the steps taken by Sir Bampfylde Fuller to suppress the protests against it, threw Bengal into a ferment, the "agitators" of Bengal were prosecuted before the ordinary civil courts of the country. In the majority of cases the prosecutions failed because, in the opinion of the High Court, the case was supported by false witnesses; it was proved that the police were guilty of suppressing true evidence: it was proved that they manufactured evidence in various ways—for example, by placing bullets in incriminating places, and by introducing bombs into the dwelling places of the accused. The High Court found also that certain district magistrates lent their countenance to police pressure on witnesses and that Sessions judges in many cases convicted against the evidence. All this appears in the published reports of the cases, which are available to anyone who desires details.

* * * *

The Indian Government availed themselves of the opportunity of the war to pass the Defence of India Act, which it is now sought to revive. Under this Act the Executive were empowered to intern any person in a particular locality, with the result that he might not be able to carry on his profession; his printing press might be confiscated; any restriction might be laid upon him—thus, for instance, he might be forbidden to make speeches or see any particular person. Under the same Act a man might be arrest and kept indefinitely in jail without being brought to trial.

For those who were to be tried new courts were or could be constituted, and new laws of evidence or procedure were prescribed.

Under this law terrible harm was done. As many of the persons arrested were never brought before a court of law, it is impossible to say how many were innocent. Many went mad; one notorious instance was brought to the notice of the Legislative Council. Another well-known case was that of two Gosha ladies bearing the same name as another person who was a police suspect; they were arrested, kept in jail, while one of them, I believe, was in a condition which required the most careful treatment, and were ultimately released. The Government expressed regret.

During the war there was no great agitation; but when after the war it was sought to retain this power by passing the Rowlatt Act, public indignation knew no bounds and, though the Government passed the Act, they dared not put it in force. One of the first actions of the Reformed Council was to repeal it.

* * * *

But the mischief was done. The Rowlatt Act, a repetition of the Defence of India Act was responsible for an agitation unexampled in India. The Punjab, where it was first applied, rose in fury; Amritsar, Lahore, Jallianwalla massacres, indiscriminate arrests, trials and convictions, which recall the days of Jeffreys in England, followed. This Act was one of the two causes of the Non-Co-operation movement. India lost faith in England.

It was under these conditions that the Reformed Councils met; there was hearty good will on the part of all within the Councils. The Non-Co-operators stood outside.

The Rowlatt Act was repealed. But a Conservative Secretary of State turned down the unanimous recommendation of the Council, concurred in by the Government of India, for the admission of Indians to the army. The Viceroy, doubtless on the advice of the Finance Member, imposed a Salt Tax, a hateful tax, against the will of the Council.

The new Reform Scheme was thus killed by the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy. The Provincial Governors acted similarly against the spirit of the reforms.

The Non-Co-operation party were strengthened and recommenced their agitation for Home Rule. The moderates, discouraged, stood aside.

Then the Labour Party came into power. In India there were great hopes that something would be done. Very few expected Home Rule, but the majority expected that some step forward would be taken by a Labour Government, irretraceable by any other party, and that this would in course of time lead to Home Rule.

* * * *

Events have belied these expectations. To us in London it was quite clear within a few days of Labour's accession to office that the Party were not going to do anything. But no one expected they would go farther and revive a measure which has been responsible for a terrible conflagration, and has destroyed England's moral supremacy and Englishmen's influence for good.

This Act, as I have pointed out, would destroy freedom of speech, of the Press, and of the person. Trials would become a farce.

Let the accused persons have a fair trial before the ordinary courts of law under the ordinay laws of evidence and procedure. The Government say that witnesses are terrorised so as to render justice unattainable under the existing law. But witnesses were terrorised by the police before the war so that the High Court was afterwards obliged to acquit the accused.

In order that witnesses may not be terrorised an open trial is not allowed; neither the accused nor his counsel is allowed to see the witnesses; the accused is told by the judges of the charges against him, and he may be told the nature of the evidence, without the disclosure of names or anything by which the accused could identify the witnesses. There is also a provision that the statement of a witness before a magistrate may be admitted if the deponent "cannot be found or is incapable of of giving evidence," so that if it should not suit the convenience of the police to produce the witnesses, even the judges cannot test their evidence. Such was the Act which has mainly led to the present situation, and it is a similar Act that is to be reintroduced.

* * * *

The Labour Party had a great opportunity. They have not risen to the occasion. Yet they had ample warning.

The future of India is gloomy. The Mahommedans are generally disloyal to England. It was on the insistence of a Mahommedan leader that the Congress recently changed its creed and declared its goal for India to be one of a federation of Free States. The people of the Punjab, the mainstay of the army, are antagonistic to British rule. Bengal is revolutionary. The Mahrattas, with the inherited instincts of a ruling race, are under admirable control and discipline, and very carefully conceal their great love for Britain.

It is under these conditions that the Labour Cabinet have allowed Lord Reading to throw this flaming torch on such inflammable material.

I have been for some years of opinion that it is only Indian brains and Indian hands that can keep India within the Commonwealth of English nations, and if the old system is allowed to continue India will have to be governed by Black-and-Tans till the final crash comes.

Bengal is already holding meetings and making its protest. An agitation may soon be expected which will widen the gulf between the races, discredit the British Government, and do incalculable harm to the Empire.

TAKE POPULAR LEADERS INTO CONFIDENCE.

MRS. BESANT'S SUGGESTION TO GOVT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

In the course of an editorial in "New India" about her impressions of the Leaders' Conference, Dr. Annie Besant after referring to the statement which she made to the Associated Press on the eve of her departure from Bombay as one which accurately records the impression made upon her by the Conference observes that it was the most representative meeting she has known in India.

She adds that Mr. Chintamani, "one of the ablest of the Liberals," made a most powerful speech in support of the resolution condemning the Bengal ordinance. On the other hand, Mr. C. R. Das in his accurate sketch of the rise and growth of the Bengal revolutionary party and in reiterating his declaration of its revival and growth gave a most complete proof of the necessity for the issue of the ordinance. Yet all hearts must have throbbed with his in his passionate wish to save misguided youths from the pit into which they had fallen.

A SUGGESTION TO GOVT.

"While from the beginning to the end of the discussion on the Ordinance, both in the open meeting and in the committee appointed to consider it, I opposed condemnation of the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal for the steps they have taken against what was rightly described as anarchical conspiracy, I think it right to place on record the fact that there can be no doubt of the strong feeling of opposition aroused by it and I would earnestly beg the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal to call three or four leaders of the political parties who possess the confidence of the country and under promise from them of secrecy to show them the evidence which compelled the one to issue and the other to endorse the ordinance. The resolution passed was a reasonable statement of the popular view. That I do not agree with it does not blind me to the weight of public opinion which condemns it."

Dr. Besant also refers to the union of all parties in drawing up a scheme of Swaraj and says Swaraj is the only remedy for recurring conspiracies.

INDIAN MEDICINE.

SCHOOL OPENED IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Before a large and distinguished gathering this evening H. E. Lord Goschen opened the School of Indian Medicine at Pantheon Road, Egmore.

The school consists of three sections—Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidha. The course of instruction will extend over three years and the training given in the respective Indian system will be supplemented by a course of instruction in anatomy and physiology according to the allopathic system. Fifteen free studentships will be awarded annually to members of the backward communities. A principal on a salary of Rs. 600 to 900 per mensem has been appointed; and he will be assisted in the teaching work by four lecturers and four assistant lecturers.

ARRESTS AT LAHORE.

SEQUEL TO 6 YEAR OLD BOMB OUTRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

It will be recalled that a bomb outrage took place in Anarkali Bazar, Lahore, some six years ago in 1918, which caused injuries to two Europeans and six Indians. Since then police have been making vigorous investigation to unearth the plot of the murderers and after a search lasting several years they have arrested a number of persons. As a result of these arrests an important case is now in progress and the statement of the first approver has been recorded and that of the second approver is also being recorded. In his evidence the first approver said that in the beginning of 1922 he described himself as an itinerant anti-Government propagandist. He carried with him a pistol and cartridges for killing Europeans and supporters of Government. He made friends with Ganda Singh, accused, who was forming a society to retaliate against Government with violence. Subsequently, witness was introduced to Mangal and Mehru, the latter of whom admitted that he had thrown a bomb in Anarkali Bazaar in 1918. Witness was then persuaded to become secretary of the secret society. He was arrested in June 1924 in connection with this case, and afterwards turned King's evidence.

The second approver in his evidence stated how he learnt the art of bombmaking from Ganda Singh, who asked him to approach Canada-returned immigrants, Mangal and Mehru then prepared a bomb and in order to test it Mehru went to Lahore and aimed it at two Europeans passing through Anarkali Bazaar. Ganda Singh appreciated Mehru's heroic action, but advised him that no further action should be taken so that suspicion might not arise against them. Subsequently Ganda Singh advised Mehru to adopt methods of the Ghadar Party and cut telegraph wires and uproot railway lines. With this object in view Mehru brought some implements and in witness's presence cut an iron nail as an experiment. Ganda Singh was afterwards reported against by a zaildar and arrested.

The case is proceeding.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

(Continued from page 7.)

Europe, and he wanted to know whether Mr. Hughes was a better qualified man than him. A man who was a marine or shipping engineer was now appointed, instead of an expert engineer with very high qualifications. It was a larger question altogether than the appointments of Messrs. Hughes or Midha. He would not have advocated the claims of Mr. Midha if he were not just the kind of man they wanted. He thought Indian claims were unjustly brushed aside and Mr. Hughes was appointed. Europeans were appointed by the Commissioner even before the sanction of the Corporation was secured and they were appointed over and over again every six months, as the Commissioner had power to do so. As long as they had a competent Indian they should not appoint a European, he said.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey spoke in support of the appointment of Mr. Midha.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved another amendment referring the question to the Establishment Committee for report to be submitted within one week, to whom Mr. Midha's letter was also to be forwarded.

COMMISSIONER'S PLEA.

The Commissioner said Mr. Midha was offered Rs. 450—500 for an agreement of three years by Braithwaites and he had refused that offer. That showed his commercial value, and now they wanted him to be appointed on a post of Rs. 900—1,000. Mr. Midha had passed very good examinations, and his practical experience was for three years with Braithwaites, but compared with that of Mr. Hughes it was nil. They were now offering Mr. Midha double the salary that he was offered before, which was his real commercial value. Mr. Nariman and "The Chronicle" were always misrepresenting facts, he complained.

Mr. Pai in replying said Mr. Nariman was playing to the gallery.

Mr. Nariman rising to a point of order asked whether it was proper for Mr. Pai to say so, when he was himself dancing to the tune of a foreign bureaucracy.

The President said both the remarks were out of order.

Mr. Balubhai's amendment was put to the vote and accepted. Mr. Nariman's amendment was also put to the vote and was carried. A poll was demanded and the result was Mr. Nariman's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24.

At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League held here yesterday, it was decided that the next meeting of the League should be held at Bombay on December 30th and 31st under the presidency of the Hon. Syed Reza Ali, member of the Council of State.

Resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Montagu, and expressing alarm at the promulgation of the new Bengal Ordinance.

A BUDDHIST PRIEST CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon delivered judgment to-day in the case in which U. Thagay, a Buddhist priest who gave his age as seventy, was charged with having assaulted two Indian policemen who were on patrol duty on the night of the 8th October at Kemmendine. On that day U. Ottara was convicted and the crowd which had gathered had to be dispersed under orders from the District Magistrate.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to the two policemen whilst engaged in the lawful discharge of public duty, and sentenced him on two counts under Section 332, I. P. C., to a collective term, one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LUCKNOW-SHARANPUR RLY. LINE.

The Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, wires from Lucknow under date 24th:—

With effect from Monday, the 1st December, the through running of trains will be introduced over the main line at Kathghar, from which date mail and passenger trains will be run between Lucknow and Saharanpore according to the time table in force from the 1st September, 1924.

Official and Personal.

Rajkot, Nov. 23.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading and party lunched with His Highness the Raja of Baria at Limkhera station to-day.

Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Ahmedabad last night by the Gujarat Mail.

H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief Mrs. H. W. Richmond, Miss Richmond, Paymaster Commander W. S. Skinner, Flag Lieut.-Commander G. C. H. Clayton and Mr. Trevelyan arrived Government House yesterday (Monday).

Lady Wilson opened the Annual Sale of Work of the University Settlement yesterday (Monday).

Sir Mahomed Shafi leaves Delhi on the 10th December and after a day's halt at Lahore on the 11th proceeds to Calcutta where he will stay till the evening of the 20th. After that Sir Mahomed will return to Lahore, halting at Agra on the 22nd and at Amritsar on the 24th.

The "Hindu" understands that Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer has been offered the presidentship of the Indian Services Commission.

Aligarh, Nov. 24.—December 28th and 29th have been fixed for the annual session of the All-India Muslim Education Conference to be held at Bombay. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah will preside.—A.P.

BRITISH TO OCCUPY ALEXANDRA.

(Continued from previous page.)

held that he will only agree to the demands of apology, indemnity and capture and punishment of assassins.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN REPLY READ IN PARLIAMENT.

ATTITUDE OF THE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Egyptian reply was read in Parliament when the Opposition declared that its terms were weak and indicated that British conditions would ultimately be accepted.

USE OF INDEMNITY.

It is officially stated that the Egyptian Indemnity will be devoted to benevolent objects in the Sudan subject to the provision for the victims of the outrage.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE OF 1922.

"NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH."

LONDON, Nov. 23.

With regard to two important demands of the British Note it is pointed out, in the first place, that the reention of British judicial and financial advisers relates to the three officials whose powers have been encroached upon under the Zaghlul regime; secondly, with regard to unlimited irrigation in the Sudan—it is recalled that the extensive scheme of irrigation in Gaziria for the purpose of growing cotton assisted by the Sudan Government was voluntarily curtailed to 300,000 feddans by Lord Allenby in order to placate the Egyptians who feared that the damming of the Upper Nile would curtail their supplies.

An authorittaive statement of the British viewpoint declares that nothing in the present Note will diminish the Egyptian water supply and adds: "The steps taken will not interfere with the declaration of Egyptian independence of 1922 nor the agreement of 1899 regarding the condominium in the Sudan.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT'S "FIRM" STAND.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION NOT JUSTIFIED?

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The firm stand adopted by Government with reference to Egypt meets with a practically unanimous approval in Great Britain and the opinion is generally expressed that both in substance and in detail the communications of the British Government will unquestionably be approved of by the British people overseas. The severity of the demands is considered to be fully justified by all circumstances, and it is emphasised that the matter admits of no foreign participation; on the contrary Great Britain is defending the interests of all civilised nations.

DEMAND OF ACTION AGAINST TROTSKY.

DECISION OF 'RED' ARMY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Riga.—Political circles in Moscow are excited over the publication of numerous resolutions demanding action against M. Trotzky for his alleged unorthodoxy. M. Trotzky is still the President of the Military Revolutionary Council and the Commissar of Military and Naval affairs, but, apparently, his colleagues desire to deprive him of the power.

At a recent conference of political officials of the Red Army and fleet, resolutions were passed supporting MM. Zinoviev Kamoneff and Stalin against M. Trotzky. It is rumoured that the Military Revolutionary Council has been convoked to appoint M. Trotzky's successor.—Reuter.

DONEGAL ELECTION RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following was the result of the Donegal election:—

	votes.
Mr. McCullough (Pro-Government)	24,919
Mr. Daly (Republican)	18,371

Reuter.

MORGANS NEW FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

New York.—Messrs. Morgans are launching a new French hundred million dollar loan at 94.—Reuter.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

One half of the Indian Coal Committee consisting of Mr. F. Noyce, Chairman, Mr. F. C. Legge, member and Mr. F. W. Lenard, Secretary arrived here to-day from Calcutta, while the other half composed of Messrs. A. A. Bray, J. W. A. Bell and W. C. Bannerjee will arrive to-morrow.

The Committee will commence examining witnesses to-morrow.

Sydney.—As a result of women urging waterside federationists to kill "scabs," 200 men attacked 15 workers from Ex-soldiers Bureau, who were regarded as blacklegs. Police separated the combatants. There were three arrests.—Reuter.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

NON-VIOLENCE--END OF ALL RELIGIONS.

HIS STRENGTH AND INFLUENCE.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Mr. Zimmand writes in the "New York Times":

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the holy man of present-day India, has given proof that he is still revered by one-fifth of the human race, through a method strange to Western ways—a self-imposed fast. The announcement that he would not touch food for twenty-one days as a perance for the quarrels between his Hindu and Mohamedan followers soon brought about a conference of leaders on both sides, a general agreement among them to do what they could to put an end to the trouble and an urgent request that he refrain from his fast.

But while his people love and revere him as their spiritual leader, as the greatest of men, and as one who has given Indian Nationalism a new and "unalterable orientation" Gandhi's political views no longer command the same general assent as they did a few years ago. His plans for the immediate political line of advance in India have been challanged by the Swarajists under the leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das.

His constructive programme has been attacked as insufficient by itself to bring about independence. The triple boycott of schools, law courts and legislative bodies which he has advocated has been criticized as futile. At a recent meeting of the Executive of the All-India Congress he succeeded in controlling only a bare majority of eight votes over his political opponents. After the session he said that he felt "defeated and humbled." Gandhi is not deceived by majorities. It is impossible for him" to be satisfied with a bare majority."

COMMUNAL CONFLICTS

Shortly after this conference a series of grave conflicts occurred between Hindus and Mohammedans. At Delhi some Hindus assaulted a Muslim boy, and, following this, the Mohammedans attacked Hindu temples and perpetrated assaults on women and children. At Nagpur the Mohammedans interfered with a Hindu procession and the result was a free fight lasting for over a week. At Gulbarga, in the native State of Hyderabad ,the Mohammedans destroyed temples, looted and burned houses, wounded children and assaulted women. The bitterness between the two communities spread to other sections. Gandhi then issued a statement that there was in the country more non-co-operation within the native ranks than against the Government. The Mahatma appealed to both communities to give up the quarrels and settle down to a peaceful program. But the Hindu-Muslim tension went from bad to worse.

Gandhi, who, as no one else, embodies the sufferings of his nation, was deeply disturbed by these civil strifes. He finally decided on Sept. 18 to begin to fast for twenty-one days as penance for these quarrels. Gandhi fasted not because he wished to reform those who are hostile to him. Only a few weeks ago he said that one may fast to reform a comrade in work and thought but no one however friendly if he is hostile. "We have no right by fasts to covert people to our ideals. That would be a species of violence. But it is our duty to strengthen by our fasting those who hold the same ideals but who are likely to weaken under pressure."

This self-inflicted punishment for the wrongs committed by his people made a deep impression. The representatives of all religious communities in India assembled in conference and agreed to use all their efforts to put an end to the quarrel and urged him to abandon the fast. This resolution in itself can have only a temporary effect. But once Gandhi has decided to devote all his energies in this direction he will not give up until peace and unity are accomplished facts.

Fasting as a penance is nothing new with Gandhi. He has made use of this method since he became a public figure. He began it in his childhood. When the present Mahatma was 10 years old his father gave a feast and young Gandhi invited one of his friends to attend. The principal dish served was mangoes. Through some mistake his young friend did not hear the call to dinner and when he was sent for it was too late and he had already had his dinner. Young Gandhi felt much grieved about this and imposed upon himself the punishment of not eating for the rest of the season, mangoes, of which he was fond. And no one could persuade him that this self-imposed punishment was unnecessary.

FRAIL, BUT MIGHTY MAN

I saw Gandhi at the time when the order for his release from prison had just arrived. Face to face with the frail man, I wondered if this was the same Gandhi whom millions followed, and who moved at the sound of his voice. Could this little man lead the fight against a powerful Government? There is no mistake about it after I looked at him a little longer and talked to him a bit more. He could hold his own with any statement, lawyer or journalist. He is little and he is frail but his soul is big and his heart is strong. He says, "Mussalman or Christian or Hindu may despise me and hate me. I want to love them and serve them, even as I would love my wife or son though they hate me."

His strength does not come from being considered a holy man. Gandhi, or the Mahatma (great souled), as his people call him, is more than a holy man. India is well supplied with holy people of all descriptions. One need only to go to the headquarters of the gods at the sacred city of Benares or to any of the regional residence of the gods and he will meet regiments of men who live on their holiness.

GANDHI'S LEADERSHIP

Gandhi's leadership in India proper is only of recent date. Until 1924 he was absent from his own country. But the Indians had heard a good deal of his life and struggles in South Africa against Asiatic exclusion measures. For twenty years he toiled in South Africa against the feelings and prejudices based on race, color and political status from which his people were suffering. When he left South Africa, on the eve of the great war, he had secured for his countrymen, a large measure of civil rights. Many prominent Indians told me that his great popularity dates back to this work in South Arica.

When he returned to India he gave his whole-hearted support to the war. He helped to raise a large number of recruits and encouraged his countrymen "to fight unconditionally unto death with Britain for victory." In a letter to the Viceroy he wrote: "I would make India offer all her able-bodied sons as a sacrifice to the Empire at its critical moment, and know that India by this very act, would become the most favoured partner and racial distinctions would become a thing of the past."

GANDHI'S STRENGTH

Gandhi is a holy man in a certain sense. His ultimate aims may be unworldly. There is however a good deal of practicability about his immediate aims. Convince him of his error and he retraces his steps. As long as he is unconvinced he remains uncompromising. He is a fighter and a great leader of men.

Nothing reveals his strength and popularity better than an extended trip through the country. Every one whom I met in my travels I asked about Gandhi. I did not find a single person who did not know of him and praise at least some of his wark. I remember asking a group of ignorant coolies in the native State of Mysore whether they had heard about Gandhi. "Gandhi, Gandhi," replied one of them "Mahatma Gandhi, he is like God himself." This man I found did not even know his own name.

AT JUHU

When I saw Gandhi last he was recuperating at the seaside near Bombay. The bungalow where he stayed belongs to a former Sheriff of Bombay. From the veranda he had the vision of waving palms and from the distance came the murmur of the Indian Ocean. He was sitting in an easy chair with a few books lying on the table near him. The Mahatma exposed a head perfectly bald except for a tiny pigtail about two inches long, indicating that he belongs to a high caste. He was having his noon meal of a few oranges and water. He has very few teeth left and while eating uses an artificial set.

He looked much improved in health, but still very weak. Yet he was telling me that he rises every morning at 4, says his morning prayer, retires again for a half an hour's rest then works uninterruptedly till late at night I showed him a reprint of a painting of himself done by Abanindranath Tagore, the brother of the poet.

"What a caricature" he said, with a twinkle in his soft and meek eyes. I never look in the mirror, but I did not believe that I could look so horrible."

NON-VIOLENCE, END OF ALL RELIGIONS

Then the conversation turned to other subjects. He told me about the universality of all religion and that "there is no religion other than truth." He suggested that non-violence is the end of all religions, and that non-violence can be practised only by those who are practising the religion of service. The secret of this power to sway millions of men lies in the fact that he gave politics a religious interpretation. Plain Western politics bereft of religion is understood only by a few. That was the reason that the Nationalist leaders of the former days had never reached more than a small group. For Gandhi, "there is no politics devoid of religion." He said, "Most religious men are mere politicians in disguise; I however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man."

When I asked whether he believed that his country can be freed by violent methods he said: "I believe that the Indian people will gradually come to adopt the doctrine of non-violence. All our ancient traditions and history show that we are more ready to suffer than to inflict punishment on others."

SEPARATION FROM ENGLAND?

To my question whether he desired complete independence from England, he replied that he is "working for a true relation between the two countries."

"But would you be willing that India should assume responsibility for all the foreign policy of Great Britain?" I asked.

"Under the relationship as I understand it," he replied "India will help to shape the foreign policy."

I asked him how he felt about America. "At times it seems as if America's words are lottier than her deeds," was his reply. "But America," I said, "is still a very young nation."

I realize that America is a young nation," was his reply. "I have only tried to answer your question."

No sooner was the war over than the Mahatma decided to devote his energies to secure Home Rule for India. He was not an extremist in his demands. He did not ask for separation from Britain. He was willing to co-operate in working the Montagu-Reforms. After the well-known Punjab atrocities occurred, however, Gandhi considered the Government 'satanic' and refused to co-operate with it any longer.

INAUGURATES NON-CO-OPERATION.

As soon as he reached this conclusion he devoted all his zeal and fervour to persuade the country not to co-operate in any way with the Government. With untiring effort he wrote and preached non-violent Non-Co-operation His saintly character, his simplicity of life, his personal charm and sincerity captivated the imagination of the people. The whole country was aroused by his message. The Moderate leaders viewed his non-violent Non-Co-operation with fear and apprehension. But the masses and "intelligentsia" felt that he was expressing the lofty ideals of ancient India. Not since the occupation of India by England has any one been able to reach the masses as the Mahatma did.

Besides Civil Disobedience his programme of Non-Co-operation also included the boycott of schools, law-courts and Legislative Councils. The boycott of schools has proved a great failure. At the first impulse a large number of students left their classes and parents withdrew their children from Government schools. The Nationalists had only very few and ill-equipped schools of their own, and the result was that the children walked the streets of the city. India could ill-afford such an experimant. The boycott of the law-courts was not more successful. And so far as the boycott of the Councils is concerned, it has been largely because of this fact that the split has occurred between Gandhi and his former leading co-workers.

There is one other important feature of Gandhi's Programme which, as he affirmed repeatedly, is more near to his heart than any other. It is his endeavour to reintroduce the ancient spinning wheel into every Indian household. India he maintains, needs to supplement her main occupation, agriculture, with some national employment, and hand-spinning is the only such employment suitable for millions. It is the spinning-wheel, he says, which will put India on her feet.

COUNCIL-ENTRY QUESTION.

While Gandhi was in prison his leading co-workers realized the failure of many items in their Non-Co-operation Programme and asked for its revision. They demanded especially the right to carry on their fight in the Legislative Councils. The All-India Congress refused to give sanction to a revision of the Gandhi-policy. A compromise was arrived at by which those in favour of Council-entry organized themselves in a separate organization to be a party within the All-India Congress. This compromise was agreed upon, waiting the release of the Mahatma.

The Swaraj Party thus organised went before the voters at the November, 1923, elections, and was successful in capturing a majority of seats in the Provincial Councils of Bengal and the Central Provinces. In the National Legislative Assembly out of ninety-five elected Indian members forty were declared Swarajists, twenty Independents and thirty-five Liberals, who with slight modifications favour the Swarajists' demands.

The immediate objective of the Swaraj Party was stated to be "the speedy attainment of full Dominion Status," and the members elected to the Assembly and the Provincial Councils, if they constitute a majority, to resort, in the words of the party programme, to a policy of "uniform continuous and consistent obstruction, with a view to making Government through the Assembly and the Councils impossible."

GANDHI'S RELEASE AND AFTER.

When Gandhi was unconditionally released from prison the whole country was anxiously waiting to see whether he would sanction the 'Council-entry' as a part of his programme. The Mahatma considered the question for four months, and a few weeks ago he issued a statement saying he was unconvinced by the argument of the Swarajists and that Council-entry was inconsistent with Non-Co-operation. He stated that he would not put any obstacle in their way, or carry on any propaganda against the Swarajists' entry into the Legislatures; but that he could not actively help them. He asked his followers who did enter Councils to prove their faith by supporting constructive measures by reform. Gandhi considers it dishonest to enter a Legislature with an intent to obstruct.

This resulted in the Swarajist reshaping their attitude on obstruction. They stood before for a policy of entering Councils and "actively obstructing and paralysing the Government." Now they say that "it is resistance which we mean to imply when we use the word 'obstruction.' They are now willing to introduce all resolutions, measures and bills which are necessary for the national-life and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy. Another departure in their policy is their decision "to occupy every place which is open to the members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures by election." "In our opinion," says Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Nehru, "we should not only fill every committee when it is possible."

SWARAJISTS AND PARLIAMENT.

The Mahatma will not agree that this programme is dead. He has said: "The proceedings of the All-India Congress have but confirmed the view that the two methods cannot be worked in the same organization. The Swarajists' method cultivates British opinion and looks to the British Parliament for independence. The non-co-operative method looks to the people for it. The two methods represent two opposite mentalities. This is not to say that one is wrong if the other is right. Each may be right in its own place. But for one organization to work both is to weaken both, and therefore to damage the cause."

Here we have the parting of the ways between the Gandhi forces and the Swarajists, and from all appearances it looks as if unity on a common programme can not be expected.

In the last few months the Mahatma's activites have been mainly confined to Hindu-Muslim unity, to the re-introduction of the spinning-wheel into every household and to the removal of untouchability.

STUDY OF HINDI.

INTRODUCTION IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM URGED.

Mr. S. N Nanavaty, B.A., L.L.B., has addressed the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University:—

I have the pleasure to address you this letter for making an important suggestion again. I am a graduate of this University and I always take interest in its progress. A few years ago, I had addressed letters to the Chancellor and the members of the Syndicate to make the healthy change in the method of examination by the introduction of the compartmental system recognised even in the model Universities of England. However, the hobby of "efficiency" did not allow them to listen to my suggestion at that time, yet after two years I saw the gradual introduction of the same in our University examinations.

Now, I request you and the members of the Senate and Syndicate to introduce 'Hindi' as one of the second languages in the University curricula. Its national importance is now a fact too well-known to require any mention. Even while I was a student, I had written on the subject in papers and also delivered lectures thereon. The language has all potentialities to become the national language of India, if our Universities right earnestly take up the matter in hand. Even at present when it lies uncared for it serves as *lingua franca* of India for her masses as well as classes. I am quite confident, if given the full encouragement it deserves, it is sure, to be the common language of India and relieve her children from the worst serfdom of getting education through the medium of a foreign language. It is an anomaly in the world to see higher education imparted in one's own country in a foreign tongue The problem of multiplicity of languages in India will be solved by this language alone if it is fostered by the various edcational institutions of this country. I do not undervalue the importance of English, but it is impossible to take it a common language for India. It has nothing in common with the vernaculars of India, while Hindi has got all the advantages of an elderly sister-language. Hindi can be learnt easily and in a very short time and I think if Arts and Sciences are taught through that language they can be easily learnt and much drudgery of remembering technical phraseology will be avoided. I can very well say that more of our time and energy is wasted in making us conversant with the English language than with the particular Art or Science.

I fully accord with Mr. A. B. Dhruv, Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University, when he says that teaching work should be done in vernaculars even in High Schools. He has realized the difficulties and has boldly told the truth. It is quite natural that whatever is said in your tongue makes an immediate and lasting impression on your memory.

This is a very important suggestion and I trust your University will not lose time in taking this liberal as well as conservative step in the right direction.

KSHATTRYA MAHASABHA.

SESSION OF PRATINIDHI SABHA ENDED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

The sitting of the Pratinidhi Sabha of Kshattriya Mahasabha commencing from the 11th concluded on the 18th November. His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar, President of the Mahasabha, presided. Amongst the important items the chief was the Bastar Mayurbhuj controversy, on which almost every member was of opinion that the said alliance was not desirable on strong socio-religious grounds. The committee appointed by the Sabha in its previous meeting to enquire into the matter presented its unanimous report. It said they condemned the Bastar-Mayurbhuj alliance mainly on the ground that it was settled against the wishes of both the Maharaj Kumari and her mother Patrani Saheba.

Another important item was an application of the Maharaja of Mayurbhuj for membership by contributing Rs. 15,000. This was to be proposed by His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sailana, General Secretary of the Sabha who refused to propose it and said that his name was wrongly printed on the agenda. The Pratinidhi Sabha unanimously refused to consider his application for life membership.

The 28th session of the Mahasabha was celebrated under the Presidentship of His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar on the 19th and 20th. Several leading Kshattrayax princes attended.

ALLAHABAD CONVOCATION.

NEED FOR ENDOWMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University, delivered the Convocation address to-day when His Excellency Sir William Marris, Chancellor, was present. Dr. Jha in the course of a lengthy address said that if better work was wanted in educational institutions, they must get better teachers than those employed at present; if they wanted letter men, more attractive terms than at present would have to be offered. Referring to the financial limitations of the University and its needs, the Vice-Chancellor emphasised the need for benefactions.

REPRESSION IN BURMA.

CALL TO UNITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

At a largely attended public meeting held at Fytche Square this evening under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee resolutions were passed protesting against the Bengal Ordinance and the action of the Government of Burma in declaring "large number of peaceful associations unlawful and trying to terrify the people by repression. Resolutions were also passed calling upon all to forget their differences and unite on the common platform for Home Rule. This is the first political meeting at Fytche Square since the disturbance took place there on the 7th October last and after the expiry of the District Magistrate's notice prohibiting public meeting in Rangoon for one month.

CONGRESS PREPARATIONS AT BELGAUM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 22.

The site for the Congress Session is presenting a varied scene of activity. The kitchen and camp arrangements have almost reached completion. The Delegates' Camp is partly of pure Khaddar and partly of bamboo matting consisting in all of about eighty blocks of 12 rooms—each room accommodation six persons. Belgaum, being being a small agricultural town, spacious bungalows are not available in large number. The Reception Committee, however, is making every effort to secure pucca buildings, though small but airy, just near the Camp for the use of distinguished leaders. The great difficulty was to make adequate arrangements for water supply. But it is a matter of satisfaction that these arrangements are now well in hand. The Congress tent has arrived from Cocanada and it is expected that it will be pitched up by 10th December. It is settled to have electric light for the delegates' camp and special cottages and negotiations for such light for the use of the Pandal and the main gate are still pending. The main gate leading to the pandal is beautiful by designed and promises to be a unique feature. It is expected that all arrangements will be complete by the 10th December.

(Continued from col. 6)

are clamouring for an official remedy to stop the utter collapse of the Yen. The outbreak of the civil war in China, the manipulations on the exchange markets by foreign bankers, and the excess of imports over exports are having very adverse effects on the exchange value of Japanese currency. The bottom has practically reached in the Dollar-Yen exchange rates, the Japanese money being quoted at the lowest possible figures ever recorded in the history of currency in Japan. Consequently, Japan is buying her raw materials at enhanced prices while her own exports are being sold at a discount, thereby creating another gap in the already existing disparity between exports and imports. According to the trade returns issued by the Department of Finance, the aggregate amount of Japan's exports and imports this year, up to the end of September was Yen 3,192,411,000, of which exports were to the extent of Yen 1,280,451,000 and imports Yen 1,911,960,000.

The Osaka Asahi remarks: "What is the use of having a strong army and navy, when the resources of the country are being steadily exhausted?" Prices of all commodities have snarply risen and Japan is now considered to be the most expensive country in the world. The $500,000,000 loans floated on the London and New York markets last spring are nearly exhausted, and if the present fiscal policy is continued, the price of Yen, it is presumed, will come down to an abnormal level which would place things beyond the control of any Japanese Government. The exchange debacle is being keenly felt on all sides, and demands for the lifting of the embargo on the export of gold are being made with a good deal of force and vigour. The retrenchment plans of the Government that will reduce the national expenditure by more than twenty crores of Yen annually, are expected to have far reaching effects on the improvement of the country's credit, but the present financial difficulties require a prompt solution if the exchange rates are to be saved from falling into an abyss out of which it would be very hard to lift them up. The country continues to lose heavily for every single Yen spent out of Japan, at the present juncture, and this problem of great import for the nation is claiming the serious attention of the official as well as the industrial circles.

TOKYO LETTER

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Oct. 16.

Since war in China has become a pastime of the country's military rulers, the outside world has begun to attach little importance to it. The war lords—some of them former bandit chiefs—fight among themselves for their own personal gains. They have neither the brains nor time to indulge in scruples about the betterment of their country's lot or work for the uplift of the helpless masses who are being exploited and mulcted by the foreign intruders in their Motherland. The civil war that is now going on in the neighbouring Republic, with unabated vigour, between two factions, one headed by General Wu-Pei-fu and the other by General Chang Tso-lin, was started on the flimsiest possible pretexts. Both the sides have issued extensive manifestoes in high sounding phrases which might very safely and without the least exaggeration be termed as based on hundred per cent. of falsehood. The real fight is for power and pelf. The party under the leadership of Wu-Pei-fu that put General Tsao Kun on the presidential gadi at Peking, by spending a few million Yuans in bribing the parliamentarians, had all these days been holding the reins of Government and kept busy in mortgaging the national resources to foreign capitalists. On the other hand, General Chang Tso-lin, the War-Lord of Mukden, though defeated in the last fight, had all along been consolidating his forces and waiting for a favourable opportunity to strike.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Everything has a season and so have the civil wars in China. Now as the time was mature for an open revolt against the authority at Peking, telegraphic demands and ultimatums, without which the Chinese Tuchuns never communicate with each other, began to flash across the vast land of the Republic. Then came the mobilization of troops and the firing of shots to be followed by different Military Governors throwing their lots with one side or the other. Now, as the irony of circumstances is, the foreign aggressors in China make hay while the sun shines for them in the form of civil strife between the contending Chinese factions. Rumours are going the rounds of political circles that the Peking authorities or the party of Wu-Pei-fu is being secretly backed up, financially as well as morally, by the two Anglo-Saxon Powers—England and the United States of America. Japan was once suspected of being in league with Chang Tso-lin, but the trend of events later on has falsified these suspicions. The Japanese Foreign Office has, not without reasons, been fully conscious of it that the original motives that are alleged to have prompted the two Anglo-Saxon Powers to provoke civil strife at the present juncture were to consolidate their own national interests on Chinese soil and in the domestic politics of China. The intervention talk that was mooted later on justified these suspicions on Japan's part and she wisely refused to be a party to it.

THE JAPANESE NOTE.

A good deal of pressure has been brought to bear on the Japanese Government to lend its helping hand to either of the parties, but the authorities seem to have turned a deaf ear to these advices. Deputations from political parties in Japan have waited upon the Foreign Minister, one after another, and expounded their views. Some physical display of force has also been made at the Foreign Office by those among the Japanese reactionaries who resent the official attitude of non-intervention in China. But let it be said to the credit of the present Government, it has remained adamant and impervious to either the threats or solicitations of those holding views opposite to its own. While the country has no desire to poke its nose into the internal affairs of China, it is anxious to protect Japanese nationals and their rights on Chinese soil, is the official view in Tokyo. A notification to this effect has already been forwarded by the Japanese Foreign Office to the warring groups, the omcial text of which follows: "On Monday, October 13, the Japanese Minister at Peking and the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, acting under instructions of this Government, handed to the Peking Government and to the Mukden authorities, respectively, the following identical communications:

MEMORANDUM.

"The Japanese Government has consistently observed an attitude of strict non-interference in the civil strife now unfortunately dividing China. Whatever may have been the causes of such conflict, the two opposing forces are equally parts of the Chinese people, with whom Japan has no other desire than to promote relations of friendship and good neighbourhood. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of Japanese subjects are actually resident, and Japanese investments and enterprises on a vast scale are in evidence, in the region of Manchuria and Mongolia. In particular, Japan's own security depends largely upon the maintenance of law and order in that region. With no intention whatever of interfering in the domestic trouble of China, the Japanese Government desires to call the serious attention of both contending forces to these obvious facts and to state that Japan deems it of capital importance that these rights and interests, so essential to her, be fully respected and safely guarded."

THE FALL OF YEN.

The *laissez faire* policy of the Government in regard to the exchange problem, is now meeting with a large amount of opposition from the business quarters who

(Continued in Column 4.)

NEW RECRUITS TO SWARAJ PARTY.

MESSRS. HARISAROVTTAMA RAO AND GOPALAKRISHNAYYA'S STATEMENT.

Messrs. G. Harisarvottama Rao and D. Gopalakrishnayya, Secretaries, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, have issued the following statement to the press:—

Now that Mahatma Gandhi has declared Non-co-operation at an end, and has called upon the orthodox non-cooperator to spin all the twenty-four hours of the day, and now that the Swaraj Party, in response to the suggestions made by Mahatma at Juhu, has adapted not a policy of wholesale obstruction but a policy of stern disciplined co-operation, we, for our part, do not see any reason why we should refuse to join Swaraj Party, especially when Mahatmaji has definitely stated that it is the Swaraj party that is specifically aimed at by the Ordinance in Bengal, and also when the fullest opportunity is afforded for constructive work therein. Though we should have preferred as a National policy, non-co-operation in its pristine purity and spinning as an unalterable franchise, we yet feel, under the present circumstances that we cannot serve the country best by mere self-effacement of sitting at the spinning wheel, and spinning wheel alone. We, therefore readily join the Swaraj party, and call upon those who consider political education, discipline and action necessary for national uplift to do the same. This does not, however, preclude us from taking up the full programme of Gandhiji when he says the country is once again fit for it.

ANDHRA AND THE PACT.

Mr. V. Ramadas of Madras, who is now in Bombay, writes to us as follows:—

The statement of your Andhra correspondent that opinion in Andhra country is against the Gandhi-Das pact and that the consideration of the Pact was rejected by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at Tenali is not correct. I know that Andhra opinion is generally in favour of the Pact. Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya, the President of the P.C.C., made a general statement in support of the agreement between Mahatmaji and the Swarajist leaders in the interest of unity and appealed to the members of the Committee to bring about unity. He ascertained in an informal way the opinion of the Committee whether a formal resolution accepting the Pact should be placed on record. In view of the fact that in the matter of details there might not be unanimity of opinion and also in view of the fact that the matter would be considered by the A. I. C. C. the sense of the Committee was against placing any formal resolution on record at that stage. But there was no doubt that the general opinion was in favour of unity and the opinion found expression in the fact that some Swarajists were elected to the A. I. C. C. Tenali,

There are no doubt a few No-changers like Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and Dr. Subramanyam who are against the Pact and against any concession to Swarajists. But as against them the leading No-changers of the Province like Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappayya Deshadharaka K. Nageswara Rao, Andhra Ratna Duggirala Gopalkrishnayya and many others are in favour of unity. The Pact has also had the effect of bringing many leading Andhras into the Congress fold. Non-Brahmin leaders like Messrs. C. V. Narasinha Raju, C. R. Reddi and A. Ranganadha Mudaliyar have joined the Congress in view of the changed conditions brought about by the Pact and the All Party Conference.

TERRORS OF BRONCHITIS.

SUFFOCATING COUGH, CHEST SORENESS AND CONGESTION SPEEDILY OVERCOME BY PEPS.

Bronchitis lays hold of its victims in a slow insidious way. But the arrival of colder weather soon causes the sufferer to realise how seriously the exhausting coughing bouts, wheezing and breathing difficulty are telling on chest and lungs.

Even the most stubborn cases of acute or chronic bronchitis yield to the famous Peps treatment, which brings the lung-healing curative air of the Alpine pine-forest in novel, handy and inexpensive form.

Peps tablets only need to be divested of their protective silver jackets and allowed to slowly dissolve on the tongue, when they give off powerful soothing and germicidal fumes. These are carried with every in-drawn breath, through the delicate air-passages deep into the lungs.

Chests made raw and sore by incessant coughing are quickly soothed and comforted by the balsamic Peps fumes; and as the hard stringy phlegm is loosened and expelled, breathing is made easy. Irritation and inflammation in the windpipe or bronchi is relieved and ended, and that racking cough is got rid of once and for all. These results would be impossible, but for the fact that Peps reach vital inner parts inaccessible to ordinary liquid medicine.

Peps are at once the handiest, safest and most effective remedy ever discovered, not only for bronchial ailments but for all colds and chills influenza, sore throat, laryngitis, early-morning cough, wheeziness, night cough croup and other throat chest and lung weaknesses of young and old.

Peps are obtainable from your regular medicine dealer, or from Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Parni Rd., Bombay. In sealed glass bottles Re One, accompanied by full directions.

VICEROY ON TOUR.

AT RAJKOT.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 24.

The special train conveying His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading and Viceroy's party arrived here this morning at 8-30. Their Excellencies were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the Ruling Chiefs assembled here and their entourage on the gaily decorated platform where were also gathered the Political Agency officials headed by the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States. After introduction and inspection of the Guard of Honour, Their Excellencies drove in a state coach through gaily decorated streets, amidst cheering of the populace on both sides of the road who had gathered in their thousands to welcome the Viceroy, to the Kothi Bungalow, which will be Their Excellencies official residence during their stay at Rajkot.

Between 10-30 a.m. and 12 noon H. E. the Viceroy received visits from the Ruling Chiefs. Her Excellency received Her Highness the Begum Saheba Regent of Janjira, and the Ragent Begum Sahiba of Navanagar.

CO-OPERATION IN RAJPUTANA.

FIRST CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE NOV. 18.

The first Rajputana Co-operative Conference was held in Ajmer on the 15th instant. There was a very large attendance of delegates from village Co-operative societies and from some of the Indian States in Rajputna. Mr. G. K. Devadhar presided.

Mr. Holland in opening the proceedings of this conference made a very encouraging speech in the course of which he remarked that that was the third occasion on which he was called to show his practical sympathy with the movement in that Province.

In the afternoon, the Conference commenced its sitting with the remarks by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara on the needs of the movement. Then followed the election of the members of the subjects committee whose names were read by the General Secretary. As this was the first Conference and as there was no constitution for it the president appointed on the Subjects Committee representatives of various groups of societies so as to make it thoroughly representative and comprehensive. He first called upon the villagers to make general remarks by way of suggesting subjects which were called upon the villagers to make general remarks by wey of suggesting subjects which were important in their eyes for discussion. More than a dozen co-operators made themselves bold enough to come to the platform and to explain in their own language the inconveniences they suffered. Then the Conference dispersed and meeting of the Subjects Committee went on in the evening and in the night of the first day and on the morning of the second day.

On the second day, the Conference resumed its work at noon and passed several resolutions. The Conference closed its sittings in the evening with an inspiring concluding speech by the President Mr. Devadhar who advocated self-help and capitalisation of the credit of the poor agriculturists and tradesmen as the legitimate goals to be aimed at by the co-operative movment. He further advocated the need of starting cottage industries with the help of co-operation in tracts where agricultural products were very poor and also suggested the formation of small urban societies for the benefit of the traders and merchants.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your Sunday issue (23-11-24) I find that Mr. George Joseph is reported to have stated at the All-Party-Leader's Conference that the Andhra Provincial Conference passed a resolution re Sitarama Raju. He is also reported to have drawn an inference therefrom. Unfortunately I was at that moment not present in the Hall and therefore could not correct him immediately. The Andhra Provincial Conference did not pass any resolution on the subject. What happened really was this. A resolution was proposed and seconded and before any discussion took place the house resolved to adjourn the matter sine die. I wonder how Mr. Joseph could without knowing facts draw any inference at all. As the President of the said Conference I have felt it my duty to correct a mis-statement of fact.—

Yours etc.,

G. HARI SARVATTAMA RAU.

Oorgaum, Nov. 23.—Colonel C.H. Richards, Superintendent, Nundydroog Gold Line, who returned from nine months leave in England only last Wednesday was found shot through temple at 2 a.m. by his wife and daughter when they returned from a dance at the club. Colonel Richards had complained that he was not feeling well and did not go to the dance. An inquest was held this morning and the jury returned a verdict that Mr. Richards committed suicide while of unsound mind. A pistol and a spent bullet was found in the deceased's room.—A.P.

THE FAKIR OF BATTERSEA.

SPIRITUAL SON OF DADABHAI IN COMMONS.

(BY DINOO.)

LONDN, Nov. 6.

"If Saklatvala returns to the House across the river (Battersea is on the other side of the Thames), it won't be because North Battersea is seething with Communism.

"The Parsee might be Svengali or an Indian Fakir with a knowledge of black magic. He wields a magnetic influence over his audiences that borders on hypnotism.

"I met a Battersea charwoman yesterday who was almost in tears because she lived on the wrong side of her street and couldn't vote for Saklatvala. And I saw excited women waving his hand-bills and actually kissing his portrait printed on them.

"Nor is it only hysterical woman that he captures but solid British working men.

"A burly taxi-driver stood for twenty minutes at his door arguing, politely but stubbornly with Colonel H. V. Combs, who had come up from the country to help his friend Hogbin (Liberal, Saklatvala's opponent).

"One of the taxi-man's arguments was that he had fought side by side with Indian regiments, and their soldiers were as brave as any white soldiers."—"The Daily Graphic," a Conservative Organ, (Oct. 30.)

It was a proud privilege for an Indian yesterday midnight to witness the wild joy with which the vast masses of working-class men and women gathered in the Trafalgar Square and anxiously watching the Election Results through cold and rain received the news of Mr. Saklatvala's victory in North Battersea as it was flashed on the screen of the "Daily Mail" at nearly 1-15 a.m. And when they started singing the International Song of the Socialists one wished one knew the words so that one could join in the chorus.

It was, indeed, a remarkable victory. The odds were heavily against him from the first. In order to placate the middle-class voters the Official Labour Party was from the beginning only too anxious to put some one else in his place—they were even sounding Sir Sankaran Nair on the point—and cast him out because he would not desert the fellow Communists in their hour of trial. But the working-class men and women of Battersea, remembering the splendid record of solid service he had done them, refused to offer any other but their own self-chosen candidate. And he was in need of all the support they could give him, because it was not a triangular but a straight fight in Battersea. The opposition voters were not divided between Tories and Liberals, but had made a common cause against the Socialists. At the last election Mr. Saklatvala lost his seat because his supporters were over-confident and went to the polling booths late in the evening. And all could not vote in time because of the fearful rush. This time they were careful, especially the women. They did not wait for their men folk to return from the factories and then take them to the booths. This time they went alone earlier in the day in order to get their "dear old Sak." safely in.

His remarkable success at the polls, especially at a time when the Conservatives are securing sweeping majorities all over the country, has naturally caused a lot of heart-burning in a great many London papers. Here is the "Evening Standard":—"Only the most immoderate partisan can really rejoice that Mr Saklatvala, the Indian agitator, whose success reflects discredit on North Battersea, should be again seen at Westminster." Indeed, what a brazen audacity for an Indian, the Pariah dog of the Empire, to try to enter the sacred precincts of the Mother of Parliaments! For all the water that has flowed under the London Bridge since the time that Lord Salisbury insulted the G.O.M. of India in the Parliament by calling him "the black man," the Conservative mind is still just as it was and where it was. It will learn nothing and forget nothing. Not that there is very much to choose, so far as politicians are concerned, between the Conservative and the other two parties except outward sympathy and lip-sympathy. The last Labour Government was fast tending towards Labour Imperialism. But in spite of this dis-illusionment the sympatny that the actual working classes feel for the hardships of the Indian peasants and workers is something too genuine to be doubted. In the very forefront of his election programme, Mr. Saklatvala had put the grievances of Indian workers and the sins of British Imperialism in the East. At the end of one of his meetings one heard his English wife frankly telling him that this was the surest way to lose votes because an Englishman is an Englishman first and a socialist afterwards. But he has not lost but won while many a stalwart of the Labour Party has gone down in the crash. This is surely a proof, if proof were necessary, that the much-maligned lower-classes are more intelligent and broad-minded than the so-called educated classes. It did not take long for the workers of Battersea to realize how sweated labour in the East is a growing menace to the progress of Trade Unionism in Britain. Indeed, one begins to feel that if an enduring peace is to be established in the war-weary world, it won't be brought about by the predatory politicians and the blood-thirsty militarists. It will only be brought about by the toiling masses who realize the value of peace and the meaning of war. But, in order to accomplish this, "the Workers of the World must Unite."

Calcutta, Nov. 24.—After a weekks suspension of publication the "Servant" Which is edited by Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarty and represents the No-Change party in Bengal came out to-day as a one pice paper.—A.P.

"PINCHBECK KAISER."

FAMOUS SPANISH AUTHOR ON ALFONSO'S REGIME.

There would be seen to be a magic fire burning in the blood of the Latin writers and poets which transforms them, on romantic occasions, into warriors and men of action, writes M. George Slocombe from Paris to the "Daily Herald" Italy has had her D'Annunzio, even though out of that poet's dream of the regeneration of Italy a cold and cunning clown like Mussolini forged the ugly instrument of Facism.

And now Spain, among her poets and now omantic writers has found a chivalrous figure to set upon the task of her liberation in person of Blasco Ibanez.

The author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocolypse" and Blood and Sand" is a vigorous, handsome Spaniard in the forties. Speech rushes from him like a torrent, now suave and full of irony now ardent and passionate.

When, as in our conversation to day, he declares: "I shall not rest until the monarchy in Spain is destroyed, and my country is freed from the monstrous and grotesque dictatorship of which Alfonso the Thirteenth is but the weak accomplice," the powerful muscles of his face and hands tighten, and you thrill in anticipation of the struggle to come.

FIGURE OF CHIVALRY

And when Ibanez cries: "My country is like a lady of mediaval romance imprisoned in a dark tower Every man, in every country, owes it to the spirit of human freedom to liberate her." your cold Northern armour is pierced by an arrow of sympathetic indignation and you rejoice that there are figures of chivalry left in the world.

But Ibanez is mere romantic. If he is bitter at the mediaeval tyranny under which Spain suffers to-day, he does not make giants out of the puny and posturing figures who have seized power and with the aid of the army are holding it.

"Alfonso," he told me in his Paris hotel to-day, "is a pinchbeck Kaiser prodigal with follies and dreams of military adventures destined to disaster. Always a secret Germanophile, he covertly sheltered and supplied the German submarines during the war and now, by lavish bribes to the French Press, he has succeeded in hoodwinking public opinion in France.

"The military dictatorship in Spain is the instrument of his own creation. But the servants and accomplices have now become his masters. He is the impotent prisoner of his own hired assassins. Nevertheless, since the monarchy is the keystone of the oppressive system which has reduced Spain to the condition of a mediaeval state, the monarchy must be overthrown first. I will not return to Spain until that task has been accomplished.

SPAIN IS A BARRACK

"My country is now a barrack, with military law enforced everywhere. Every post in the State, from the highest to the humblest, has been taken out of the hands of civilians to be given to the military. The civil Government in Madrid has been replaced by a band of half-pay generals.

The prefects in the provinces have been replaced by colonels. The mayors and municipal councilors in the towns have given place to an orderly-room run by a captain and a corporal.

"The military in Spain have usurped all the functions of the State. They are good for everything—the censorship of literature, criticism of the arts and the drama, the editorship of news papers, the administration of the railways and the post office.

The only thing they cannot do is to make war for every campaign they undertake meets with certain disaster.

"And it is these men—corrupt, polised, ambitious but ignorant men—who have overthrown the Constitution, destroyed individual and collective liberty, abolished free speech and the freedom of the Press, and driven intellectual critics of their regime into silence or exile.

"There was a time when an indignant citizen could load his sporting gun and go out into the streets to try conclusions with the muskets of the King's soldiery and successfully. But the age of the machine-gun has changed all that.

A TIME WILL COME.

"A platoon of infantry, with a couple of machine-guns, can now clear the streets of Madrid of a crowd of 30,000 armed men. That is why no insurrection has as yet taken place against the regime of Primo de Rivera.

"But the time will come when we shall drive Alfonso and all his dynasty out of Spain and his opera-bouffe generals with him, and Spain will then take her place among the democracies of the world."

Blasco Ibanez will shortly publish in all civilised coutries, a book against the Spanish dictatorship entitled "A Nation Under the Yoke." He is printing at his own expense, two million copies of this book for secret circulation in Spain. In a few months he hopes to go to England and hold a series of meetings in London and the provinces.

SERIOUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

A serious fire broke out early this morning in East Rangoon, resulting in the complete destruction of four timber stalls and a two storied house and partial damage to another house and a timber stall.

The loss is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

The cause of the fire is suspected to be incendiarism.

THE HINDU MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

to the Government and in their hatred of the subjugation imposed upon them from without. It will stand to the eternal credit of M. Gandhi that he has brought Politics home to the masses of India, that he has created a wonderful and never to be effaced awakening in them and that he has produced a consciousness which marks the beginning of a real nationhood. With this solid and permanent acmievement to the Mahatma's credit, there is no reason to despair of the future. His statement may not be as satisfying as one would have wished it to be, but he is still at the wheel and is hopeful as ever of being able to lead us through to the desired goal. But the one essential condition of success is that there must be no ignoring of facts and no clinging to shibboleths blown away by the wind of experience. If he will apply his mind to the removal of the real causes of Hindu-Muslim disunity, and keep his mind open as to methods and means, he may yet succeed. Even if he does not, others may, given the right attitude, the right mind and the readiness to apply the right remedy.

The Kohat Tragedy.

After the above was written on board the ship during my voyage to India, I have had further corroboration of the statements made in it in what I have seen, read and observed since my landing at Bombay on the 18th of October 1924. The two shocking items of news which I heard immediately on landing were about the Kohat tragedy and Mahatma Gandhi's fast. The most disconcerting feature of the former was the total emigraton of the Hindus from Kohat, out of fear of further Muslim attacks. I am not at present prepared to assert what the respective liabilities of the two communities were in regard to this tragedy, but I have no doubt in my mind that the Government has throughout shown such utter inefficiency and incompetency as stands unique in the history of British rule in India. I am not very much enamoured of British rule, or for the matter of that of any foreign rule, and inspite of my great admiration for British character I have been a life-long critic of the British administration. Yet I always believed that the one justification for British rule in India was its ability to protect the minorities and to guarantee peace and security to them under any circumstances. The spectacle of a whole community of about 3500 men, women and children marching away from their homes to distant places under Government transport arrangements and with Government help, for fear of being annihilated by an infuriated majority is however, a conclusive proof of the falsity of this belief, because it can only mean one of the two things: either the insincerity or the inefficiency of British officials, at least in the North-West Frontier Province. I will assume here, for the purposes of this argument that the Hindus of Kohat were in the first instance to blame, and that they had provoked the Muhammadans to a fatal attack on them, still it was the duty of the British Government to keep the Hindu in Kohat to protect them from further molestation by the Muhammadans, at any cost, to restore order and peace and then to proceed to try and punish the guilty persons. Practically what happened at Kohat was that the authorities considered themselves overpowered and incapable of granting the necessary security to the Hindus. We have often heard of lynch law. What is lynch law? It is nothing else than the perversion of the ordinary course of justice and the preventing of the authorities from proceeding according to law. Was not the happening at Kohat an illustration of the same tendency? The law demands that every accused person should be fully protected from molestation by his accusers, until a court has found him guilty and sentenced him legally. Assuming that the Hindus of Kohat were in the position of accused persons, it was the duty of the Government to arrest them and keep them in safe custody until they could be placed before a court of justice and regularly tried. The British Government admittedly failed to do this at Kohat. Even assuming that the Hindus wanted to go away for fear of their lives, it was the duty of the Government to dissuade them, and provide sufficient Military security to enable them to stay in their homes. No one wants to leave his home and property in the way the Kohati Hindus did, unless he felt that his life was no longer safe. This particular incident has disclosed a new phase of the communal strife which should be particularly noted by those who want to patch up and create an appearance of unity without going to the root of the problem.

The Fast: Genesis and Results.

As regards Mahatma Gandhi's fast, it is an open secret that the desecration of Hindu temples, one after another, at Amethi, Gulbarga, Kohat and other places, and the tragedy of Kohat gave him such a shock that he considered it his duty to undergo a penance for his misunderstanding and mishandling the Hindu-Muslim situation during the last three years. For the first time he felt miserable at the thought that he who had striven his best to obtain Hindu co-operation for the saving of the Mohammaden "temple" (the Khilafat) had to see the desecration of Hindu temples by tens, in most cases without any provocation, at the hands of Mohammadens. The sense of helplessness and disappointment generated by this shock impelled him to impose a purificatory penance of 21 days' fast on him, in the hope that whilst he purified himself of any sin that he might have committed unconsciously, he would be able to create an atmosphere which might give opportunities of improving the Hindu-Muslim relations. My first feeling was one of disapproval. On reaching Delhi however, I felt that the impulse which forced him to take the vow could not perhaps be satisfied otherwise. Similar was my feeling about the Unity Conference. I do not think the Unity Conference has solved the problem or can possibly solve it, but on the whole it has been useful in paving the way for a right understanding of the problem in its various complications and implications. Mahatma Gandhi is now resolved to devote the best part of his energy time and attention to the solution of this problem. From the bottom of my heart I wish him success but he will not succeed unless he devotes himself wholeheartedly to the understanding of the real causes that underlie the present situation and scrupulously avoids proceeding on assumptions and presumptions engendered by affectionate relations with friends, and well-meaning but ineffectual professions of devotion on their part. He must adopt a purely scientific attitude towards this question and proceed by scientific methods to find out the root cause of the trouble and its possible solutions. I have resigned my position of leadership in the Congress in order to be free to express myself. I am going to speak the truth and the whole truth plainly and untrammelled by any delicate feeling about the responsibility of leadership, and unaffected by what any one might think of me. Any body may criticise me, but I will not enter into controversies. I have considered it necessary to say all this before I start giving expression to my views on the subjects.

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Letter No. 32091.

Pannah Buildings, Bellary,
Dated 7th Sept. 1918.

To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY, J. P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH.
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah Fort, Bellary.

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(7)

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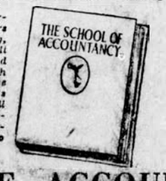

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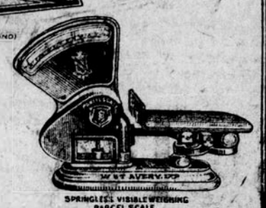

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CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

There is nothing of particular interest to report concerning our market, which remains extremely quiet. The Dhootie section continues to attract a certain amount of attention and sales from the bazar have been slightly better than the week, whilst prices have remained steady. No replacement contracts are, however, reported. Other classes are comparatively neglected and the opinion of dealers generally is that values will steadily decline until some determined demand is experienced from up-country. When this will be it is of course impossible to say, but we understand that many buyers who came to Calcutta with the express purpose of purchasing their requirements, have returned to their districts practically empty handed, as they are of opinion that they will do better by waiting.

Grey Shirtings:—Bazar sales of these have been exceedingly poor during the past week and values have in consequence depreciated about ¼ annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—There is a small enquiry for fresh supplies, brt prices will need considerable adjustment before any business is likely.

Whites:—One or two unimportant forward sales were made during the earlier part of the week, but apart from these this section is quiet. Clearances have been poor and values are easier to the extent of 2 to 3 annas per piece.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing of interest to report. The offtake has not improved and prices are inclined to be easier.

Yarn:—These still fail to attract any attention.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bannermill 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0
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38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8 1/4 ibs. Rs. 15—9—0
39 by 38 18 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 17-12-0
38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18—7—0
37 by 38 16 by 16 10 1/4 ibs. Rs. 18—15—0
Grey Jaconet per piece:—
42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8—9—0.
White Shirtings 40,000 per piece:—
36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8-0.
98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-4-0.
99in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23—4—0.
Raja 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11—0—0

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

The past week has witnessed no material change in the tone of this market, which has remained quite steady. Demand from the Orissa district has shown a marked improvement and deliveries of tickets which are popular in that quarter have been very satisfactory.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—
Mule 10½s Rs. 4—7—0 to 4—11—0.
,, 12½s Rs. 4—12—6 to 5—0—6.
,, 14½s Rs. 4—15—6 to 5—3—6.
,, 16½s Rs. 5—1—6 to 5—5—6.
,, 20½s Rs. 5—8—6 to 5—12—6.
,, 22s Rs. 5—12—6 to 6—0—6.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly gunny market report.—

Calcutta, Nov. 18.—Heavy Goods.— This market has ruled considerably easier since our last report and values have declined materially. With the exception of a moderate quantity of Heavy Cocs done for January/March, trade has been generally of a small miscellaneous character.

For the U.K. and Continent.—D.W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 46/- to Rs. 44/-. B. Twills for January/March at Rs. 65/8 to Rs. 63/8, for February/March at Rs. 63/-; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ ibs. for January/March at Rs. 72/8; Liverpool Twills for early February at Rs. 71/-; Liverpool Twills "41½" by 24"hd.) for July at Rs. 65/- basis; Cuban Sugar Bags (50" by 30" hd.) for November/December at Rs. 79/8 basis; for January at Rs. 78/- basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2½ ibs. for January/March at Rs. 72/8.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January/March at Rs. 65/8 to Rs. 63/8, for February/March at Rs. 63/-.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for November at Rs. 74/- to Rs. 65/8; Woolpacks for April/June at Rs. 3—3—0.

For Burma and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s (2" blue) for November at Rs. 66/4 to Rs. 67/- striped, for November/December at Rs. 64/8 striped, for December at Rs. 65/8 striped; Hy. C.'s for January/March at Rs. 61/12 to Rs. 62/4 to Rs. 59/8; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 76/8, for March/April at Rs. 72; A. Twills (safety sewn) for January at Rs. 82/-, for April/May at Rs. 75/8 to Rs. 75/-, for April/June at Rs. 75/8, for June at Rs. 74 to Rs. 74/8.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for January/March at Rs. 65/8 to Rs 63/8, for January/December at Rs. 59/8, for February/March at Rs. 63/-, for April/June at Rs. 60/-.

Hessians.—have met with a poor enquiry, especially for 11 porter cloth, which has registered a decline of more than Rs. 1/- on last quotations. Values for 9 porter cloth have ruled irregular with a small business passing for the near and forward deliveries. A steadier tone prevails at the close.

9 porters for Ready and November at Rs. 21/2 to Rs. 21/4 to Rs. 20/6 to Rs. 20/9 to Rs. 20/- to Rs. 20/7, for November/December at Rs. 21/- to Rs. 21/4 to Rs. 20/6, for December at Rs. 20/14 to Rs. 21/2 to Rs. 19/4 to Rs. 20/- to Rs. 19/4 to Rs. 19/14, for January/March at Rs. 20 to Rs. 19/- to Rs. 19/4 to Rs. 18/8 to Rs. 18/12, for April/June at Rs. 18/4.

40"—10½ ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 24/14 to Rs. 23/14 to Rs. 24/- to Rs. 23/- to Rs. 23/8.

40"—10½ ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 24/12 to Rs. 23/10 to Rs. 23/12 to Rs. 22/14 to Rs. 23/2.

11 Porters for November/December at Rs. 24/6 to Rs. 24/8 to Rs. 23/- to Rs. 23/4, for December at Rs. 24/10 to Rs. 23/8 to Rs. 22/10 to Rs. 22/14, for January/March at Rs. 23/10 to Rs. 23/12 to Rs. 22/-.

36"—12ozs. 40" for November at Rs. 26/8 basis, for December at Rs. 26/- basis.
40"—14 ozs. for November at Rs. 32/4.

COAL.

The market remains quiet. Raisings are very poor and insufficient to meet requirements, necessitating falling back on stocks which are gradually being reduced. Wagons are in good supply.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—
Dhemchur—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10—8—0.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5—4—0 to
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4—8—0 to Rs. 5.
Ramegunge—Rs. 6—8—0 to Rs. 7.

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MUSLIMS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was at a meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee held at Allahabad on the 1st and 2nd June 1920, at which Mahatma Gandhi was not only present but was a most prominent figure in its deliberations, that a resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the Muslims of India to withdraw their co-operation with the Government if their Khilafat demands were not satisfied. The following is the text of the resolution adopted at the meeting.

"This meeting re-affirms the movement of non-co-operation in accordance with the four stages already approved by the Central Khilafat Committee and appoints a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with powers to add to their number, to give practical effect to the movement without further delay:—Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azed Moulvi Mahomed Ali (Bombay), Mr. Ahmad Haji Siddick Khetri, Dr. Kitchhlew and Maulana Hasrat Mohani."

It is to be noted that the resolution was passed after Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Shaukat Ali had made strong speeches in its support.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a solemn speech, which was listened to with perfect silence, said he knew full well that Muslims realised that non-co-operation is the only remedy now left to India. He whole heartedly sympathised with them and was prepared to co-operate with them to get the peace terms (Turkish peace terms) revised. He was of opinion that the present war was a warfare between false Christianity and Islam. On one side, was the strength of arms and, on the other side, moral force. He wanted to win the war with moral force. The course that the movement of non-co-operation should pursue would be graduated in four stages and previously to working out of the first of them His Excellency the Viceroy should be approached and given notice of one month to see that the Turkish peace terms were revised in conformity with the Muslim demands and in case it was not done, to resign and join the movement of non-co-operation. After a month the first stage would be put into operation. He suggested that a Committee consisting of members prepared to remain with him with full powers be appointed to work out the scheme, whose decisions would be binding on all people. He described this Committee as martial law Committee.

Moulana Shaukat Ali said that Muslims all over India were fully prepared to carry on non-co-operation under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and efforts would be made by Hindu and Muslim leaders to avoid violence. God taught them patience and tolerance and they would suffer and make the movement successful.

Maulana Shaukat Ali [illegible] preaching non-co-operation even before the meeting of the Khilafat Committee at Allahabad. On the 29th April, 1920, writing to the press on the Khilafat question after the decision of the Conference at San Remo, Mahatma Gandhi said. "The decision is bound greatly to disturb the Mahomedan mind. . . . The issues involved are tremendous. Greatest self-restraint is, therefore, absolutely necessary. Non-co-operation is, I remain convinced, the only remedy enabling India to give disciplined expression to the deep wound that is being made into her very wound. . . . To those who distrust non-co-operation I can only say in all humility, you will accelerate eruption of violence if you succeed in defeating the scheme of non-co-opertion and cannot replace it by some definite course of strong action which must be more than a mere protest, so much more that resort to it must bring about the desired result."

If Mahatmaji now says that his conviction about the efficacy of non-co-operation was wrong and that he has since changed, one can understand the position he has now taken; but he maintains that he is still a firm believer in non-co-operation and at the same time, he has been advising the Congress to call off non-co-operation. This is a position which I for myself am obtuse-minded enough not to understand and appreciate. I think that if Mahatmaji were true to his convictions he would have gone on with his programme even if he were entirely single-handed and the whole world were against him of course under the belief that the time would come when his countrymen would accept his programme.

I think I have digressed. After the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee, referred to above, Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India was given the ultimatum. It is well-known that his lordship ignored it, rather treated it with contempt, and then under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali (Maulana Mahomed Ali was then in England) a considerable section of the Mussalman community took up non-violent non-co-operation as a religious duty. Then in September, 1920, the Special Congress and the All-India Khilafat Conference held in Calcutta adopted non-co-operation, and subsequently a fatwa was issued by the Jamiat-ul-ulama-i-Hind to the effect that it was *na-jaez* (unlawful) on the part of Indian Mussalmans to co-operate with the Government. It is to be noted that this *fatwa* (as all fatwas are) was based on facts as represented to the Jamiat by the political leaders of the country including Mahatmaji and Maulana Shaukat Ali. So while the Hindu community took up non-co-operation as political duty, the Mussalmans took it up both as a political and a religious duty, and the Muslim masses looked upon the movement more as a religious than a political one. Now, Mahatma Gandhi has signed a document together with two other prominent Hindu gentlemen recommending the suspension of the non-co-operation movement without consulting the Mussalman—Mussalmans who accepted him as their leader in the non-co-operation movement. True it is that the great bulk of Muslim non-co-operation (as is the case with the Hindus) have already given up non-co-operation. True it is that the Jamiat-ul-ulama has been invited to the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to give their opinion about the proposed suspension of non-co-operation. It is also probable that, under the changed circumstances, the Jamiat may hold that non-co-operation should cease to be a religious duty with the Mussalmans. But what I cannot understand is how the high priest of the movement has signed a document, though in his personal capacity, recommending the suspension of non-co-operation without first consulting the Mussalmans and the Jamiat.—Yours, etc.,

ABUL HAYAT,
President,
Burdwan District Khilafat Committee.
Nov. 17.

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MR. JINNAH'S POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Latterly, the position of Mr. Jinnah has evoked some interest among the thinking section of the Indian public. His recent utterances are calculated to undermine his former record and role as an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity. While he wants the 'Congress' to eschew religion, his actual move has been to introduce 'Sectarianism and communalism' (commonly regards as the outcome of unhealthy religion) into the country's politics. Some critics go even so far as to say that Mr. Jinnah and Mohamed Ali have changed places. That the various national organisations like the Indian National Congress and Swarajya Sabha should be dubbed as "Hindu" organisation by a person of Mr. Jinnah's standing is pitiable. Whatever may be Mr. Jinnah's qualifications, his reputation has been that of a Nationalist and nobody has ever recognised him as a pious or orthodox 'Muslim.' All things considered, I believe that it is highly inconsistent to advocate 'communalism' by ont who is the leader of the independent nationalists in the Assembly.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.
Wathashwar Road. Nov. 20.

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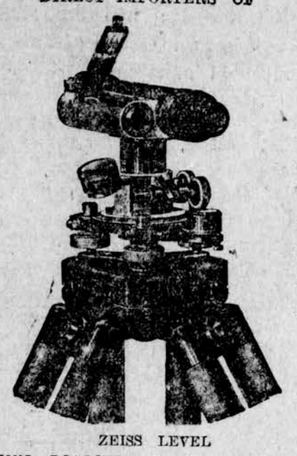

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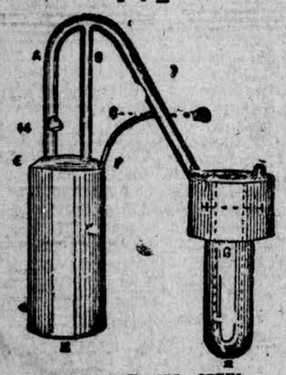

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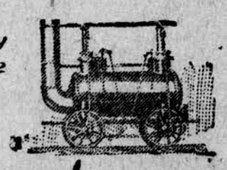

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